REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep

Issue 117 $2 ISSN 0149-9971 Edited & Published by Glenn Hauser

CENTRAL AMERICAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
Intercultural Center
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C. 20057
(202) 625-8246

Vol. 6, No. 5
February 24, 1987

(via Warren Linds, Saskatchewan)

U.S. GIVES CONTRA PROPAGANDA WAR 50,000 WATTS OF POWER

The newest weapon in the propaganda war against Nicaragua, "Radio Liberacion," went on the air January 16 with the stated objective of reaching "every last home in Nicaragua." It is broadcasting from near-by El Salvador, according to official Nicaraguan sources. Echoing the justification used to start beaming "Radio Marti" into Cuba two years ago, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams claimed that currently "there isn't any way for the people of Nicaragua to find out what's going on in Nicaragua." According to Ernesto Palazio, a Washington spokesman for the contra forces, former La Prensa editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro is in charge of Radio Liberacion.

In the midst of the still unfolding Iran/contra scandal, the Reagan Administration has maintained and defended its support for the contra forces, and requested another $105 million in contra aid for fiscal year 1988. Yet many Administration officials are aware that no amount of military aid can really turn the contra effort around. Ret. U.S. Army General Paul Gorman told a Senate committee on January 28 that the contras pose little threat to the Nicaraguan government "partly because the Central Intelligence Agency has failed to train them for unconventional warfare." Gorman charged that "A sound, unconventional warfare campaign...involves a lot of patient preparation of the battlefield. Unless and until you have got the ability to move at will in the society that you attack, you are not going to be an effective insurgent." Lacking military successes, a far more sophisticated political effort to win people over is essential now if the contras are to survive the year. Radio Liberacion could be one of the key weapons in this new phase of the war.

Given the still low reading level of many Nicaraguans and the difficulties of distributing newspapers throughout the sparsely populated countryside, radio remains the most important form of communication in Nicaragua. There are an estimated 700,000 radios among the population of just over 3,000,000. From the inception of the U.S.-sponsored contra war the counterrevolutionary forces' military actions have been accompanied by a propaganda campaign carried out over several radio stations and aimed at the rural campesino population and the poorest urban sectors.

According to Ralph McGehee, author of Deadly Deceits, based on his 25 years as a CIA operations officer, "Propaganda is a major element, much more so than one would believe," in CIA operations. He adds, "Radio operations have been a key element in political overthrow operations." Clandestine broadcasts into remote regions of Guatemala warning the armed peasants that thousands of anti-government troops were descending on their small towns were a key element in the defeat of the Arbenz government by U.S.-backed paramilitary forces in 1954. The peasants, and indeed the government, gave up without a fight. The CIA also

provided Cuban counterrevolutionaries with Radio Swan, on Swan Island off Honduras, preceding the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. In the case of Nicaragua, the U.S. Marines set up the first transcontinental radio service in 1931 because of the need for a complete communications system in the U.S. counterinsurgency war against the army of Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino, who opposed U.S. interventionism. The Somoza family retained control over this network, known as Radio Nacional, until 1979.

The radio stations currently operated by the contra forces are the "15th of September" ("La 15"), the Nicaraguan Democratic Force's (FDN) station, which broadcasts out of Honduras, and the "Voice of the UNO" (United Nicaraguan Opposition), broadcasting from northern Costa Rica. In addition, "Radio Impacto", a Costa Rican station that had close ties to Eden Pastora and the ARDE forces, now regularly airs portions of La 15's programming. "Radio Miskut" broadcasts into the Atlantic Coast from Honduras in the languages of that ethnically diverse region.

The existing stations all broadcast in 2- or 3-hour slots throughout the day. With the exception of Radio Impacto, they are shortwave broadcasts with limited reception. Radio Liberacion, on the other hand, is broadcasting from 6 pm to 6 am, and plans to increase to round-the-clock transmission. With its 50,000 watt AM transmitter, it has the capability to make good on its promise to reach throughout Nicaraguan territory.

Radio Liberacion Blaming Sandinistas for National Problems

In December UNO Secretary-General Leonardo Somarriba told the Dallas Morning News, "We consider the radio as important as the army because this is primarily a political war. The radio will be used to shape our image and allow us to have direct contact with the Nicaraguan people." Marta Sacasa, the Miami-based UNO press secretary, stressed that "We must be objective." She pointed to a news demo broadcast on the Nicaraguan capture of Eugene Hasensus, noting that the Radio Liberacion team "reported that he had been tortured when it was not true." Somarriba said that Radio Liberacion will target three issues: "We want to focus on the issue of the land mines and make it clear that it is the Sandinistas who are planting these mines, not the Contras. We want to point out the number of 'internationalists' from various countries who have come to Nicaragua and taken jobs away from Nicaraguans, and finally we want to deal with the issue of corruption, which has created shortages and has become widespread throughout the government."

Radio Liberacion's credibility problem may begin with the very issues it has chosen to focus on. Even FDN leader Adolfo Calero recently suggested that the contras were responsible for mines, telling a news conference in early February that the contras would no longer use pressure-triggered mines without warning the local population. As for foreigners taking jobs from Nicaraguans, U.S. citizens who helped out in this year's coffee harvest reported that on some plantations more than half of the regular workforce was absent, either because they were mobilized for defense or had gone to other farms where the coffee beans ripened first. The foreign coffee pickers volunteered their labor. And shortages of basic consumer goods, certainly a fundamental issue for almost all

Nicaraguans, are due in large measure to the contra war and the U.S. trade embargo.

According to one listener of Radio Liberacion in Managua, national and international newscasts practically replicate Voice of America broadcasts in content and style. She has also heard original songs, both ballads and humorous, with anti-Sandinista lyrics. Radio Liberacion is also featuring messages from exiled Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega, including a statement made in Peru that "the Church-state dialogue is like a marriage between homosexuals -- it will never bear fruit."

"La 15": Counterrevolutionary Content

"La 15" began broadcasting in 1981 as the official voice of the contra forces operating in northern Nicaragua and southern Honduras. Until three years ago it was the only contra radio station on the air. Its name comes from one of the earliest Somocista counterrevolutionary bands, the September 15th Legion, which later participated in the formation of the FDN. The date commemorates Nicaraguan independence from Spain in 1821.

"La 15," which lent its transmitter to the Miskito counterrevolutionaries until they got their own station, offers its own exaggerated reports of military successes, Sandinista losses, and government abuses. Several years ago "La 15" often reported that entire companies of Sandinista soldiers had defected to the FDN.

While the contras were on the military offensive in 1983-84, one Sandinista political analyst admits, some of their propaganda messages were partially successful. When the Nicaraguan government announced the beginning of the draft, or Patriotic Military Service (SMP) at the end of 1983, the contra station directed most of its programming at the mothers of the young men who were affected. They claimed that the youth of Nicaragua were nothing more than cannon fodder for the Sandinistas and urged mothers to oppose the SMP.

In the initial months after implementation of the draft, this campaign was quite successful, playing as it did on people's fear and uncertainty about the military situation. However, as it became clear over the next two years that the draft was crucial to the war effort, "La 15's" campaign was neutralized; with the return to Managua of the first SMP battalions, Nicaraguan families were assured that most of the young men would return safely.

Edgar Chamorro, former FDN director of communications, told the Central American Historical Institute that the CIA station in Tegucigalpa regularly assigned the task of daily contact with "La 15" to one of its staff. At times the job was covered by the station chief or deputy station chief. The CIA, he said, provided "La 15" with themes to stress, news items, and even FDN communiques drafted by Reagan Administration officials in Washington, as in the case of the 1984 mining of Nicaragua's harbors. At that time the CIA mined the harbors directly, but had the FDN take credit. "The problem with the CIA," Chamorro said, "is that they'd send us things that were false or just propaganda." In cases such as the mining, he added, "We were just the end terminal, via CIA personnel at the U.S. Embassy." Chamorro noted, however,

that the Nicaraguan directors of "La 15" shared the Reagan Administration perspective on Nicaragua to such an extent that CIA suggestions for news themes were not really needed. The technical support provided by the CIA was more important than the propaganda advice, according to Chamorro. Chamorro left the FDN in late 1984.

Although the FDN General Command is made up of a significant number of former officials from Somoza's National Guard, the contra radio stations take great pains to distance themselves from any association with "Somocismo," instead trying to pin the image of dictatorship on the Sandinistas. "La 15" regularly talks of the "Sandinista dictatorship" and, recalling the popular insurrections against the Somoza dictatorship, attempts to draw a parallel between the broadly based resistance movement against Somoza and the U.S.-underwritten war to overthrow the elected Sandinista government. The bottom-line assumption, again paralleling official U.S. statements, is that the Sandinistas came to power as part of a massive resistance movement against Somoza, in which they played an important, but in no way essential, role. In other words, the Sandinistas have no claim or right to power now. The numerous demonstrations of widespread support for the government -- most notably the elections of November 1984 -- are written off as staged events enforced by government repression.

As part of its psychological offensive against the Nicaraguan people, "La 15" takes the daily reality of life in wartime Nicaragua, strips it of any context, and uses it to try to turn public opinion against the government. For example, one broadcast claimed that the scarcity of consumer goods in Nicaragua's markets is "one more demonstration of the government's disinterest in the people."

Some of the complaints the contras try to capitalize on come straight from the popular Managua call-in programs, "Contacto-620" and "Let's Talk" on the government station, the "Voice of Nicaragua" (see Envio, December 1986). "La 15" takes specific, legitimate complaints expressed by people over the air and generalizes them into frontal attacks on the government. The campaign is built on a series of such accusations, repeated over and over, with all the various charges and misrepresentations ultimately linked.

In 1985 the main focus of "La 15's" programming turned to what it described as "religious persecution" in Nicaragua. After Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo was named Cardinal in May 1985, "La 15" devoted much of its airtime to covering his activities, broadcasting his homilies and political speeches. "La 15" consistently represented Obando as a key political leader against the Sandinista government.

With the closing of Radio Catolica in January 1986 after it refused to broadcast the President's annual New Year's "state of the union" message, "La 15" significantly escalated its accusations of religious repression in Nicaragua. It announced 1986 as "the year of the Eucharist," in anticipation of the Eucharistic Congress held in Managua in mid-November, and daily used slogans such as "God is with us", always counterposing the contra forces to the allegedly godless Sandinistas. Radio Impacto from Costa Rica carried announcements for and invitations to the Eucharistic Congress in Obando's

voice. When questioned at a press conference about the use of known contra channels to publicize the Congress, Obando denied any knowledge of the announcements. After the expulsion of Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega and Cardinal Obando's spokesperson Bismarck Carballo in July 1986 "La 15" began to function as the principal public voice for both Carballo and Vega.

Newer Contra Stations Kept Their Distance - But Not For Long

While "La 15" operates as the official FDN station, Radio Impacto was originally envisioned as a voice of Eden Pastora's ARDE forces fighting in southern Nicaragua. It generally projected a more moderate line than "La 15" and was careful not to openly associate itself with either the FDN or the U.S. Administration. After ARDE's political crisis and eventual disintegration, Radio Impacto introduced FDN military reports into its daily broadcasts little by little, and now re-broadcasts entire segments of "La 15's" programming.

In March 1986, the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), dominated by the FDN, began broadcasting out of northern Costa Rica with the "Voice of the UNO." During the first few months of transmission, the UNO station carried a political message that avoided any military overtones, instead presenting the image of UNO as a legitimate democratic opposition force with a large social base inside Nicaragua. As in the earlier days of Radio Impacto, the UNO station made no mention of the FDN by name, a move that paralleled the Reagan Admininstration's attempt to recast the contras' image. However, within several months of its initial broadcast, it too was speaking of "the UNO-FDN", and began to carry political-military reports of FDN activities.

One thread weaving together many of the reports put out both on the UNO station and "La 15" is the consistent linkage of Cuba with Nicaragua. Both accuse the Sandinistas of pillaging Nicaragua's natural resources to benefit the Cubans and other countries in "the Soviet orbit." (A contra-originated rumor in the Atlantic Coast in 1981 attributed a temporary sugar shortage to the fact that Nicaragua was exporting its sugar to Cuba. While this gave a chuckle to all who knew that Cuba's own main export is sugar, it triggered already-strong anti-communist sentiment on the Coast.)

The two stations portray the Sandinistas as little more than Soviet-Cuban puppets, referring repeatedly to the Nicaraguan Army as the "pro-Soviet army." They describe the war itself as a "war between democratic Nicaraguans and Soviet helicopters." And one broadcast described Cuba as a "family-based dictatorship in which two brothers run everything--exactly like the Somozas did, and like the Sandinistas are doing today."

The contra radio stations present no coherent political program or alternative to the Nicaraguan people, instead engaging in ad hominem attacks against the government and the FSLN. For example, the worst of the contra abuses, documented by international human rights groups and journalists, are attributed to the Nicaraguan government itself in an attempt to direct the people's anger against the government. In a December broadcast, "La 15" carried news of a land mine explosion in Region VI (Matagalpa and Jinotega), blaming the "Sandinista dictatorship" for the resulting civilian deaths. The report went on to say that "as is well known, all mines that have been laid in

this country have been laid by the Sandinista Army." Claims such as these contradict the December 1986 Americas Watch report Land Mines in El Salvador and Nicaragua: The Civilian Victims documenting the use of land mines in Nicaragua and are considered an outrage by civilian victims of the mines used indiscriminately by the contra forces in the Nicaraguan countryside.

New Message or More of the Same?

While Radio Liberacion is the first radio station directly controlled by the contras that has a strong AM signal and broadcasts 12 hours daily, it is not the first powerful AM station to flood the Nicaraguan airwaves with anti-Sandinista messages. As of 1985 seventy-five foreign AM and FM stations were penetratinng Nicaraguan territory, 44 of them from Honduras or Costa Rica. Though legally established as a commercial venture, Radio Impacto is thought to have been established as a CIA operation involving Costa Ricans and Venezuelans, according to Edgar Chamorro. The CIA also bribed numerous journalists in both Honduras and Costa Rica. In his testimony before the World Court, Chamorro tells of using CIA funds to pay off "approximately 15 Honduran journalists and broadcasters...our influence was thereby extended to every major Honduran newspaper and radio and television station."

Reception of the foreign stations is not uniform throughout the country. Region I (Esteli, Nueva Segovia, and Madriz), the most affected by the contra war, picks up 33 foreign stations but only two Nicaraguan stations. Region VI, also a major war area, picks up 27 foreign stations, and Special Zone 2, on the Atlantic Coast, receives 28 foreign stations. (For a thorough description of political uses of radio and other media in Nicaragua, see Howard Frederick, "Electronic Penetration in Low Intensity Warfare: The Case of Nicaragua," in Reagan Versus the Sandinistas: The Undeclared War on Nicaragua, Thomas Walker, editor, forthcoming.)

There is almost no way to measure the impact these radio stations have on the Nicaraguan population. Radio is an essential means of information and communication throughout Nicaragua, and particularly so in the more isolated regions where the war has hit hardest.

For this reason, there has long been concern among government officials that the population in the more remote areas (as well as the least politically involved sectors of the urban poor), might easily accept the contras' portrayal of Nicaragua. A Sandinista media analyst believes that "La 15," given its often, shrill rhetoric and the Nicaraguan people's hatred for the FDN, has lost much of whatever impact it once had -- particularly in terms of its political-military agenda. He paralleled this ideological decline to the Nicaraguan Army's military consolidation of and control over areas once constantly menaced by the contras. Even Reagan Administration officials have criticized the contra programming, saying that it is regarded by many Nicaraguans as a "joke." Given this record, Radio Liberacion is seen in Managua as the Reagan Administration's attempt to salvage the contras' battered image among the Nicaraguan population.

C L O S I N G D A T E for this issue: 20 April 1987. Mailing expected within three days.
DX LISTENING DIGEST full of times & frequencies, ENJOYING RADIO--exactly same cost as RIB--back cover!

WARC-HFBC(2) ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPROVE SHORTWAVE BROADCASTING

(Robert Horvitz) As shortwave listeners well know, reception conditions have deteriorated drastically in the bands for international broadcasting. Aside from natural factors, such as poor propagation due to the sunspot cycle, there are far too many transmissions in the presently available spectrum. Overcrowding produces adjacent- and co-channel interference, and this has led some stations to move outside the bands allocated for broadcasting. Most of those remaining in-band have been forced to build more powerful transmitters. This raises operating costs and reduces the possibility of re-using channels in different regions without interference. "Intentional harmful interference" (the official euphemism for jamming) further reduces the availability and reliability of channels.

Recognizing that the existing situation was unacceptable, the 1979 General World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) decided to make more spectrum available to the high frequency broadcasting (HFBC) service starting in 1989, and also to convene a two-session WARC to plan the use of the HFBC bands. Planning would mean giving the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) a more decisive role in choosing the channels to be used for specific broadcasts. At present, under Article 17 of the international radio regulations, individual countries pick the channels and notify the IFRB of their intentions. The IFRB tries to identify potential incompatibilities, and helps countries coordinate solutions to such problems. As many nations are reluctant to give up the right to choose frequencies themselves--especially those nations with extensive broadcasting schedules--the very idea of a plan imposed by an international agency is controversial. An especially sensitive issue has been whether the IFRB could set limits on the amount of shortwave broadcasting a country might authorize. Some countries use the HFBC bands for domestic broadcasting. Would they willingly sacrifice some of these transmissions for the benefit of foreigners?

Despite the controversy, the first session of the HFBC WARC, held in 1984, managed to establish general principles, methods and technical standards for planning. The IFRB was asked to develop the appropriate software, and test the proposed planning system on a file of service requirements submitted by the members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The results of the tests were to be released prior to the second session of the HFBC WARC, which would review them and decide on implementing the plan.

But as the delegates from some 120 nations met in Geneva, Switzerland, for the start of the conference on 2 February 1987, there was widespread disappointment with the test results. An analysis by the French delegation found that "only about 40% of the frequency-hours requested are met at an acceptable level of quality." In the bands below 10 MHz, the Israeli delegation noted that "during prime broadcasting hours and in congested areas, only about 17% of the requirements appear to be satisfied. In addition, the basic need for broadcasters and listeners for...frequency continuity is not being met even for this relatively small part of the requirements." The US delegation's analysis found that depending on the season, 25-35% of all requirement-hours could not be accommodated within the parameters of the plan.

So the conference began with a great deal of uncertainty as to the outcome. I was fortunate enough to witness the final week as an observer certified by the US delegation as representing the Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC). It was an unforgettable experience.

In the first half of the conference, few issues were resolved--most of them peripheral. Delegates stated their positions but were unwilling to change them. As the chairman of the conference, J. Krister Björnsjö of Sweden, put it, "Delegations had come to the Second Session with widely differing views, ranging from the view that the Planning System should be implemented with only minor improvements to the view that no Planning System should be implemented at all."

By the third week, however, the dim outlines of a consensus seemed to be emerging. Mr. Björnsjö characterized it this way: "First, the HFBC Planning System had to be improved, e.g. by assuring frequency continuity to a certain degree, finding an appropriate solution for domestic and international uses, and taking care of congestion to an acceptable level..." Since these changes required extensive reworking of the computer software, "the improved HFBC Planning System could not be fully implemented in the short term," so the conference should look at other options, such as "a) partial implementation of the improved system, i.e. implementation in some of the bands or parts thereof... and b) a new coordination procedure using parts of the HFBC Planning System to replace the present provisions of Article 17..."

This foreshadowed some notions that the conference eventually adopted, but not without considerable frustration, procedural wrangling and tense negotiation along the way. Most of the action took place in private meetings and ad-hoc drafting committees. I know next to nothing about what transpired there. In any case, with only hours left before the Final Acts were due at the printers in order to be ready for signing at the closing ceremony on 8 March, a series of resolutions, recommendations and revisions of the radio regulations were approved. These include:

Encouraging the immediate introduction of single-sideband (SSB) broadcasting. Transmitters installed after 31 December 1991 should be able to operate in SSB in addition to the present double-sideband (DSB) mode, with all DSB HFBC emissions to end by the start of 2016. Technical

specifications for the transitional period provide for an SSB carrier reduction of 6 dB until 2016, so existing DSB receivers can demodulate the signals with tolerable distortion; and a reduction of 12 dB from the start of 2016. SSB transmissions may be introduced between DSB stations beaming to different regions, with the nominal carrier separations being 5 kHz. Only USB should be used. The conferees noted that "incentives clearly need to be provided to industry to manufacture receivers with synchronous demodulation," and they recommended that "future low-cost broadcast receivers /be/ equipped to cover all HF broadcasting bands and, if possible, to provide digital frequency display."

A group of 27 experts, regionally apportioned, should be chosen to assist the IFRB in improving the HFBC Planning System, and annual meetings should be held to inform the ITU's members about the system's progress and to solicit their input as well.

The IFRB is to continue improving the Planning System, conducting more rounds of tests on paper, with the implementation decision postponed to a later WARC, foreseen as taking place in 1992. The system should continue to be based on the assumption of DSB transmission. The conference rejected proposals that the plan provide a specific guaranteed minimum number of requirement-hours for each country, as that would entail putting an upper limit on the number of requirements that could be accommodated by the plan. Instead, a vaguer commitment was made to "satisfy on an equal basis a minimum of the broadcast requirements submitted," and any requirements that cannot be satisfied under the planning system will be accommodated under the coordination procedures of an improved Article 17. 1250 kHz of HFBC spectrum will be ascribed for test purposes to planning; the remaining 1880 kHz will be covered by the improved Article 17. More specifically, these bands will be part of the test plan: 9775-9900, 11650-11700, 11975-12050, 13600-13800, 15400-15600, 17550-17750, 21650-21850 and 25900-26100 kHz. But neither the plan nor the procedures of improved Article 17 will be implemented in practice until they are reviewed and accepted by the next competent WARC.

Since the combined benefits of switching to SSB and improved planning and coordination still might be insufficient to meet the needs of the HFBC service, the conferees ask the 1989 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to empower the HF WARC in 1992 to consider a further expansion of the broadcasting bands. Since this would mean taking channels from other HF services, the 1992 WARC may become a general HF reallocation conference, or even another General WARC like the one in 1979.

Meanwhile, the IFRB will also have to study the interaction between the Planning System and improved Article 17, since the test results are likely to be affected by the presence of parallel alternatives. These alternatives may both be implemented someday, but the conference recommended that the 1992 WARC "establish a long-term plan with a view to planning all the bands allocated exclusively to HF broadcasting." On the other hand, since that's what was supposed to have occurred at the conference just held, postponement of the decision suggests that service-wide planning may be a goal that recedes as one approaches it.

That is why the proponents of planning continued to press for a commitment to implement at HFBC(2), even after it was clear that most delegates regarded the present plan as unworkable. One of the last important battles took place over the additional spectrum allocated to the HFBC service by the General WARC in 1979. These "band extensions" were to become available for broadcasting on 1 July 1989 (except for the 9 MHz extension, which won't be officially available until 1994). However, under No. 531 of the Radio Regulations, they are for planned use only. With the decision to implement planning put off until 1992 at the earliest, and even then in doubt, what will happen to this spectrum in the meantime? Pakistan and India proposed that the extension bands above 10 MHz be used for "practically testing the HF Planning System as it is being improved by the IFRB," starting in 1989. The alternative, they argued, would be to leave the bands unused, and that is clearly a waste. After a spirited debate, the conference rejected the proposal. At the same time, it was decided that Article 17 would not be applied in these bands in the interim, either. Instead, formal reallocation of the extension bands to the HFBC service will be deferred, pending the decision of the 1992 WARC on implemention of planning. The IFRB has been transferring the Fixed Service stations out of these bands, anticipating the 1989 deadline. Since the bands are nearly all adjacent to overcrowded HFBC bands, what is likely to happen is that broadcasting stations will start--or rather, continue--moving into this open spectrum under provision No. 342 of the Radio Regulations, which says, in essence, you can transmit outside of the formal allocation scheme so long as you don't interfere with registered stations. Meanwhile, the extension bands are included in the frequency ranges the IFRB will be test-planning on paper. The arrangement adopted at the conference can be seen as a stand-off between the opponents and the supporters of planning, but it's really more of a defeat for the pro-planning group. It is also likely to lead to more out-of-band broadcasting, since the extension bands over 10 MHz contain some 725 kHz of spectrum. Fourteen countries expressed reservations on this decision.

The conference also decided that band-sharing between the Amateur and HFBC services is undesirable, so stations broadcasting in the 7000-7100 kHz ham band were urged to cease operation immediately. No decision was reached on the question of domestic vs. international services.

One hundred and fifty copies of The Woodpecker Project: A Preliminary Report were shipped to

Geneva for distribution at the conference. Ambassador Leonard Marks, chief of the US delegation, gave one to W. H. Bellchambers, chairman of the IFRB, to whom I also briefly spoke about the overall problem of over-the-horizon radar interference. During breaks in the plenary sessions, I was able to talk to delegates from Australia, Canada, India, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom about our proposal for a protocol statement condemning the presence of "high-power pulse emissions" in the HFBC bands. Around this time, the US delegation presented a draft resolution instructing the IFRB to conduct periodic monitoring of the HFBC bands to identify "the sources of emissions which cause harmful interference," and report its findings to the members of the ITU and the 1992 WARC. As this seemed to cover completely the point we were trying to make, and it was quickly adopted by the conference, I slipped back into observer mode, glad simply to be witnessing this historic event. The Woodpecker Project report seemed to arouse considerable interest for a day or two, but there were bigger problems to deal with, and the daily avalanche of documents generated by each small step toward agreement soon buried it.

Although until the last few days it appeared that the conference might not reach a final agreement, it did. This was due in no small measure to the leadership of Ambassador Marks, capitalizing on the growing realization that no plan, no matter how cleverly devised, can fit all of the shortwave broadcasts that nations want to send to each other within the limited number of channels available for that purpose. Of course, there is another way to define the problem: a few countries overuse the limited amount of spectrum that all must share. That's the view of most of the countries that support planning. These contrasting assessments of the nature of the problem are likely to persist. An unusually large number of reservations and counter-reservations appear in the final protocol of this conference, indicating dissatisfaction with its results. The IFRB has a series of formidable tasks before it now. It's anybody's guess what will happen at the next WARC to tackle these issues. It's also hard to know if there will be any tangible improvement in the HFBC bands. But the decision to switch from DSB to SSB holds a great deal of promise in the long run, and the very fact that an agreement was signed indicates a commitment to cooperation. Indeed one of the most striking features of the conference was that nations normally thought of as antagonists worked closely as allies in Geneva: India and Pakistan, the US and the USSR. The airwaves may not always be friendly, but the net effect of international broadcasting is undeniably to bring the peoples of the world a bit closer together.

*[Radio Shack]

(Will Martin, St Louis MO) Let me pass on to you some info on a toy R-S* has on sale now, for half price ($59.95 marked down to $29.95) -- their model 31-1989 7-band stereo equalizer. This is quite a useful tool for the DXer, to use to filter tapes of DX catches or even live signals, to bring intelligibility up out of the hash and mud, or to reduce interference. I just bought one a week or so ago and haven't done much with it yet, but I had a bigger & fancier equalizer some years ago, and think this one is well worth its sale price. It has a metal cabinet, which is better than the low-cost BSR equalizers I've seen for sale at low prices at some stereo discounters (those have pressboard cabinet bottoms, which make them more susceptible to RF interference and physical damage). It is also smaller and lighter, so it can fit in a crowded equipment cabinet or in a stack of accessories with less trouble.

For using it as a DX/SWL filter, the trick is to wire it in mono. Use a short RCA-phono-plug patch cable to connect one channel's output to the opposite channel's input. You feed your tape recorder output or line-level receiver output into the "input" socket of the first channel, and connect the "output" socket of the second channel to an "aux" or "tuner" input on an ordinary hi-fi or stereo amp. Thus, since your shortwave signal is mono, you use the two equalizer channels cascaded in sequence as a two-stage mono filter, and get twice the boost or cut capability on each band.

A little experimentation will demonstrate how this can cut down heterodynes, pull a voice up to intelligible levels out of a mess of QRM, or reduce the level of atmospheric noise. For those people who have removed the tone controls of receivers that originally has such knobs in order to use that front-panel hole for some other control function, this can be of even more use, working as a super tone control for ordinary strong-signal listening. (Though it is possible to patch back into your receiver to use the internal audio circuits and speaker, I recommend using external amplification and a separate speaker. Even cheap components here will be better than what comes built into shortwave receivers nowadays!)

The only thing physically wrong that I noticed was a tendency for one of the tiny plastic knobs on the equlizer sliders to come loose. A touch of plastic-model glue on the slider-control shaft fixed that immediately. Other than that, the equalizer performed perfectly. I'd say it was a good $30 buy.

radio equipment forum

CONDUCTED BY LOREN COX, JR 1106 CLEVELAND AVE LEXINGTON, KY 40505

The result is a stable tube that has a working mu factor of 10,000. One of the reasons why this high mu is claimed is that the entire [illegible] is used in obtaining the value, automatically bringing the tube in resonance with a tuned circuit. Hence only one condenser is needed for tuning, and one coil, tuning the [illegible] tube, 294-592-942-986. The nth-ode will be pulled by its resonating grid into the same frequency as the tuned tube. This is known as the puller grid.

(And I can't resist continuing with some more of the above:) Another remarkable feature of the nth-ode is that it has an automatic volume control grid, thus dispensing with another tube.

This grid is so placed, between the vari-impedence grid and the puller grid, that any rise in amplitude shows up as a corresponding decline in amplitude, and affects the vari-impedence grid in such manner that the output is held constant despite the input fluctuations.

In fact, the tube is so remarkable that even when there is no input there is a large output. This violates the law of conservation of energy, but the engineers who designed this tube are scofflaws. An amendment to the Radio Law of 1927 is to be sought to make the use of this tube legal for amateur and experimental use, especially as the functioning of the tube is more completely experimental than anything hitherto developed in radio, which is saying a lot....

(And so forth, in regard to the "nth-ode", so called, "not for poetic reasons, but because it has n-elements. It is the forerunner of the plus-infinity tube, which is now being perfected in the laboratories, and which will have n plus one elements".)

ONLY old vacuum tube types (I'm a type 58 myself) will appreciate the above - so you "solid-state" folk pardon us for a moment. Anyone wanting to read the entire article on the "nthode" will have to find Radio World for 12 December (not 1 April) 1931. If successful in your quest you may read several other articles of a similarly enlightening vein.

BUT LET'S GET DOWN TO BIZNEZZ*: Mike Peraaho, MN, has sent me a specification sheet and accompanying essay by the manufacturer on the Lowe Electronics HF-125 Receiver. And it does appear to be an interesting and possibly worthy device. According to the essay, the receiver was conceived with the difficulties encountered in European HF reception in mind. For this "Made in Britain" receiver, "its ability to perform on a crowded band with strong adjacent stations was a major consideration in its design" - however, according to a recent review on "Media Network", the HF-125 does have dynamic range problems. The announced engineering objective fell short of achievement; but it is a difficult one to achieve, especially when relatively low cost is also an objective. Frequency range is 30 kHz to 30 MHz continuous. Demodulation facilities are provided for "AM, USB, LSB and CW". An array of IF bandwidths are available as standard, but are selected on the basis or reception "mode": 2.5 kHz (presumably @ -6 db) for "SSB" and "AM" when the NSHD (or ECSS - take your pick) technique is being used for the latter, plus 4, 7 and 10 kHz bandwidths for the "AM" mode. In the "CW" mode a 400 Hz audio filter is switched in. But a feature of this receiver which sets it apart from virtually all others on the consumer market is the availability of an optional board (D-125) which provides FM and synchronous AM reception. Only the Sony ICF2010 has previously provided SD. Not having a D-125 equipped HF-125 at hand I can't tell you how well the SD works - the "Media Network" report was not enthusiastic: some problems with weak signal reception. Operation appears simple and straightforward: MHz ranges are selected by "Up" and "Down" buttons. kHz tuning is via a tuning knob - the faster it's turned, the faster the frequency changes. Tuning in the "SSB" and "CW" modes is in 15.6 Hz steps. An optional "Genie" keypad controller (wired to the set) permits frequencies to be punched in. Readout, via a liquid crystal display, is to the kHz. There is a noise blanker in the circuit at all times. The receiver is also equipped with a 20 db attenuator and a tone control. And last, but far from least, there is a memory with a 30 channel capacity. I won't bother with quoting the "sensitivity" figures the manufacturer provides - we all know such figures are generally meaningless. But they also quote a "dynamic range" figure of "greater than 90 db at 50 kHz from the tuned frequency (both intermodulation distortion and reciprocal mixing)." Dynamic range measurements made @ 20 kHz from the received frequency are more meaningful. Both 50 and 600 ohm antenna inputs are provided. The set may be powered from AC mains, a 12 volt DC source or an internal rechargable battery pack. UKOGBANI price is £375 for the receiver without options (includes VAT). According to Mike, Lowe are seeking to find a USA distributor but have none as yet. Off hand, I would say the HF-125 appears to be in about the same class with the new Ten-Tec HF receiver. Any receiver intended for serious SWL use is always a welcome addition to the market place.

The "grand old names" in shortwave receivers of English manufacture are Eddystone, Racal and Marconi. Eddystone have produced both hobbyist as well as some of the world's most sophisticated receivers (e.g., the EC958 series - "readout to 1 Hz with accuracy of greater than 4 Hz". A beautifully built unit, both electrically and mechanically).

*Marconi, in his famous experiment, intended to transmit the letter Z. But he decided a spikey waveform like Z just wouldn't make it across the Atlantic as well as an S.

LET US TURN NOW to an essay by Peter Doherty, NC, on the demodulation of full carrier Amplitude Modulated signals and devices for that purpose:

In Amplitude Modulation (A.M.), the intelligence rides on the RF carrier envelope. If an oscilloscope is hooked into the IF chain of a receiver and the sweep set to about 1 or 2 milliseconds per division, this envelope can easily be seen. An unmodulated carrier will appear as a wide band across the screen. When the carrier is modulated, the amplitude of the envelope will rise and fall in time with the modulation. Hence the name Amplitude Modulation. The portion of this waveform that we need to recover is the top or bottom edge, which is varying at audio frequencies. Any detector that works on this principle is called an envelope detector since it's detecting the envelope. Common diode detectors fall into this class.

Diode detectors and their predecessors (cat's whiskers, blue razor blades, etc.) have been around a long time. Diodes are still used extensively today. A germanium diode is cheap, simple, and adequate for most applications. The simple diode detector does have its faults, though. At moderate signal levels, they perform rather well, with tolerable levels of distortion and noise. However, at low signal/modulation levels, shortcomings become obvious. To understand why, one must look at the characteristic curves for a germanium diode found in any radio technical book. Notice the 'knee' in the curve as the forward voltage decreases to zero. When the level is low, the diode operates in this region. At this operating point, the signal to noise ratio of the detector deteriorates rapidly with an increase in distortion. Not a very good situation. On the other end of the scale, with high signal/modulation levels, the diode detector also falls short. Basically when modulation approaches 100%, the ratio of load resistances seen by the diode cause the diode to clip the negative portion of the detected waveform. Distortion results. The range of levels that a diode detector can operate within is a combination of many factors. A simple diode cannot cover the entire range of operating parameters without compromise on either end.

26/2/87

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa — Arthur A. Collins, 77, a pioneer inventor in radio and aviation communications, died yesterday.

An inventor, amateur radio operator and licensed pilot, Collins was an innovator in aviation communications. He also was a pioneer in the development of advanced data communications and control concepts — techniques used in digital switching for the telecommunications industry. He founded Collins Radio Co. in 1931. Rockwell International took control of Collins Radio Co. in 1972. He formed a new firm, Arthur A. Collins Inc. At his death, he continued to head that company, which conducts system engineering studies in communications and computer fields. Collins wrote the book *Telecommunications — A Time For Innovation* with longtime colleague Robert Peterson in 1973.

(AP via Lex Herald-Leader)

Well, enough of technospeak. How can we hot-rod the A.M. diode detector? First, the common germanium diode (1N34, 1N60, etc.) can be replaced with a hot-carrier diode. These diodes have a much lower 'knee' than their germanium counterparts, hence less distortion and noise at low levels. If one really wants to tweak them up, a small amount of forward bias can be applied to the diode (1-3 volts). This bias reduces the noise figure even more. For those who wish to pursue this route, I suggest the ARRL HANDBOOK, 1985 or later. The biasing proceedure is explained there.

An even better way to achieve the same results is to use a mesh-type diode, such as a Hewlett-Packard HP 5082-2900. The 'knee' of this diode is even lower than the hot-carrier type. So low, in fact, that the casual tinkerer can simply replace the existing germanium diode and still have an improvement, without fooling around with biasing. These diodes are available from Fox-Tango Corporation. P.O. Box 15944, West Palm Beach, Florida 33406. Depending on the receiver, the results vary from mild to amazing. For instance, on the HRO-500, the detected audio sounded sharper, cleaner, and clearer, especially on the higher audio frequencies. At four dollars each, these diodes are not cheap. Are they worth it? Well, remember, the most expensive thing in broadcasting is the last dB. [Above paragraph should have been indented two spaces as is my practice with readers' contributions - 1c.]

Which finally brings me to the point of this letter, the Class D A.M. envelope detector. I have only one good reference to this type of detector. It appears in the March 1977 issue of Ham Radio magazine. The article is written by Ulrich Rohde. Recognize the name? [Yes, yes.] On Page 17, he describes a class D detector using an RCA CA-3086 transistor array. Basically, a transistor does the actual detection. The transistor is hooked up as an emitter follower with a small amount of forward bias. Hence, the 'knee' problem is overcome. The emitter follower set-up is not as sensitive to load impedence as the diode, hence the distortion at high modulation levels is also minimized. This circuit [is claimed] to have less than 1 % distortion, even when detecting 99 % modulation. I have not breadboarded this circuit yet, so I cannot verify the claims. As to why it is called a class 'D' detector, I cannot say. I'll keep looking.

Any diode will operate as a linear detector if it is operating within the linear portion of its characteristic curve. Down in the 'knee' region, it becomes a square law detector. A square law detector produces an output voltage which is the square of the input voltage. Hence, on A.M. you get higher output but higher distortion as the output doesn't truly follow the input any more. Looking at a vacuum tube diode versus solid state diode detectors, I've never actually performed comparison tests. However, from the tube's characteristic curves, it would appear that the vacuum tube might be a better performer than the solid state diode, assuming it were biased into the linear portion of its curve. The vacuum diode might also be able to produce a wider swing of output

voltage, eliminating the problems that occur at the high and low level ends. Alas, all my hollow-state in halers have been sent to greener pastures, so I do not have a test bed. Pure conjecture, mind you.

There are other high tech ways to demodulate A.M. but they are far removed from the diode detector. All in all, the lowly, 10 ¢, 1N34 or 1N60, point-contact germanium diode is hard to beat for simplicity and utility.

Peter concludes by saying his olfactory senses (in a manner of speaking) have detected "a Racal RA-17 in the pipeline. This classic of our Commonwealth friends might deserve a little space. I'll spin the knob for a while and let you know what I find out."

FB Peter. You have lucidly expostulated on diodes and A.M. detection. To begin with your last observation, about hollow-state vs. solid-state diodes, it is my subjective opinion (stated before) that the former produce better sound than germanium diodes.

A while back I confessed my ignorance as to what a "class D envelope detector" is. So I would like to thank Peter for providing information about this type of circuit. I had encountered this designatum for an A.M. detector in connection with the McKay Dymek series of HF receivers: the advertising materials from McKay Dymek spoke of the excellent audio quality realisable from the "class D" detector - very low distortion even at high level signal inputs. The CA-3086 is an Integrated Circuit consisting of 3 isolated transistors and one differential pair. I could not obtain a McKay Dymek diagram revealing the construction of this circuit and I was not aware of Dr Rohde's article. Should you, Peter, do any experimenting with class D detectors apprise us of your results plus a diagram.

And your estimable words in reagrd to an RA-17 would be most welcome.

§ A BOOK REVIEW by Steven Stewart, Montréal, Québec, Canada:

I've just finished reading a pair of books on the technological history of radio before popular broadcasting. I think both would be of interest to anyone who has wondered about the original dis-discovery, invention and development of radio signals and radio devices. One is Syntony and Spark: The Origins of Radio by Hugh G. J. Aitkin published by the Princeton University Press in 1985. It describes the earliest phase of radio technology when the scientific work of James Clerk Maxwell and Heinrich Hertz was being transformed into a technology of communication by men like Oliver Lodge and Guglielmo Marconi and the first commercial enterprises based on this technology were attempted. The other is The Continuous Wave: Technology and American Radio, 1900-1932 also by Hugh G. J. Aitkin and also published by Princeton University Press in 1985. It describes how the alternator, the arc, and the vacuum tube evolved and interacted with the lives of particular individuals and the fortunes of particular organizations. Specifically, the perfection of the alternator from Fessenden's original design through Alexanderson's refinement at General Electric and its role in the creation of RCA, Elwell's refinement of the poulsen arc transmitter at Palo Alto and the US Navy's active role in this technology, and de Forest's struggle to develop a sensitive detector using the triode audion and the techniques of audion amplification & oscillation and AT&T's later involvement. The technologies converge in the formation of RCA, originally created as an instrument of national telecommunications policy, but greatly transformed by its attempts to manage the diffusion of vacuum tube technology during the emergence of popular broadcasting. I was fascinated by the details of who-was-doing-what-when-and-why and with the wonderful photographs of mighty alternator transmitters and many other early radio devices. Both books are available either in paperback or clothbound, but I don't know the prices because I read copies from my local library.

Tnx for calling our attention to these volumes, Steve. If one is fascinated by radio one is io ipso fascinated by the history of radio.

Steve tells us he does his listening on an ICOM R70 and considers it a diamond. "I've constructed some dogs, but haven't used any commercial ones - yet." It isn't really a dog if you built it yourself, Steve, but a worthwhile learning experience. Dogs are manufactured in radio factories.

§§ "SOME EQUIPMENT RELATED remarks...in no particular order" by Michael Harla, NJ:

1) "Dogs & Diamonds": The Sony ICF 6500W is the only diamond I would nominate - it's the radio with which I re-entered SWL after a 10+ year lapse. It's very easy to use, sounds good, looks clean and functional, not [sorry, Mike, I'm not sure of the word - please advise] like the Panasonic 2600-2800-2900 and the GE. Selectivity could be much better, but is fairly easily modified once you locate a better IF filter. Regarding Kraig Krist's comments, the display doesn't "go crazy" until the supplied voltage drops below 4 volts DC. The specified supplied voltage is 9; the radio works fine on 6. With a wall [AC] adaptor or fresh batteries there's no problem.

Just to see what I'd been missing, I bought a S38C Hallicrafters at a Hamfest last summer. Sensitivity is OK - dynamic range must be awful, and except for MW there seems to be no front-end selectivity. In other words, I see what you mean. For myself, I still believe that, at least in the lower priced, beginner end of the SW market, the contemporary receivers give more value than the old.

2) There were two S-38 cabnet designs. It was the original version (thru "C") that resurfaced later in the Lafayette radio. There was room for more than the 5 tubes of the S-38, and I've seen pic-

tures of a more elaborate version in the same box (S-5-?). I think Loewy must have done the S38D-E version - it's more open looking with the SX62/S120/NC60/HE30 "overseas" dial.

3) The only "communications" receiver I've owned is the ICR70. The gain in performance over the Sony seemed less than what I expected, and less than what I experienced with the Sony over an older radio like the Hallicrafters S-108. The ability of the ICOM shows in marginal situations. It seems quite [unsure of the word here] about the proper antenna impedence - mine needs 50 ft. or more (not using a matcher) - a "short wire" just won't make it. Sound quality is OK since I changed some coupling capacitors to smaller values (10-20% of the original). [A review of the R70 from the Dec. 1983 Popular Communications which mike sent along with his letter] has some interesting remarks about the ICOM's performance in strong RF fields [found to be good]. Don Moman of CIDX and Short Wave Horizons has shown a lot of interest in this. He seems to have found that, at least on MW, even the best modern receivers have intermod problems in urban areas, but RF preselection is a definite remedy. [Mike requests a copy of Doug DeMaw's QST review of the R70 - most commendatory - which I'll send him.]

The remainder of Mike's letter is concerned with the satellite transmission "scrambling" issue and radio privacy. [See SW in this issue.]

The original S-38 from Hallicrafters was their post-war replacement for their pre-war "bottom of the line" unit, the transformer powered S-19R. The power transformer was eliminated in favour of a "series string" ("AC/DC") circuit. Selling for $47.50, the first S-38 was in a black crinkle finish cabnet, had back-lighted dials, AND was a six tube circuit, the sixth tube being a 12SG7 BFO. Later versions eliminated the BFO tube (and pitch control) in favor of a switchable feedback in the IF stage - a tube and associated components essentially being replaced by a piece of wire. As the S-38 progressed through its various versions (B,C,D,E), the original dial arrangement was replaced by a "slide rule" dial and the metal tubes were replaced with miniature equivalents. The next step up from the S-38 series was the S-53/A: transformer powered; no RF stage but had a pentode mixer and two IF stages, which, in the first version, unless memory trick me, was 2 MHz - to help in image reduction but must have had no selectivity - later version had a 455 kHz IF. The S-53/A had a "slide rule" dial, and, yes, 6 Meter coverage. The 53 disappeared in the early '50s.

Beyond a certain point, the more one pays for a radio, the more one is paying for icrementally less and less improvement in performance. We start getting into hair-splitting. A $1000 radio will not be "twice as good" as a $500 radio. But the true radio aficionado can appreciate the nuances of difference to be found in the best radios as compared with somewhat lesser ones.

FOR THOSE WISHING TO RIT the Kenwood R-2000, a simple means of doing so is to be found on p. 56 of the March 1987 issue of Monitoring Times. I suspect the same approach is applicable to the ICOM R71A. Involves converting the Tone Control to an RIT. The RIT is essential on the R70 for maintaining absolutely accurate frequency readout. This same issue of MT also has Mr Magne's review of the new R-5000, which he finds to be virtually on a par with the NRD-515; is the best thing now to be had under a kilobuck. But the set, as usual, isn't quite as good as some modifications and options can make it. Unfortunately, synchronous detection is not yet a standard in high quality hobbyist equipment.

THE RADIO SHACK TV-100 (Cat.# 16-1284) TV STEREO AUDIO RECEIVER is the latest addition to the listening/viewing post here. The unit (including 2 Minimus 2.5 speakers) was on sale a couple of weeks ago for $99.95. And it has turned out to be quite a usable device. It incorporates the BTSC (ZENITH/dbx) Stereo Television System plus the dbx Stereo Synthesizer. Coverage is the 3 television bands used in North America (Low/High/UHF) by means of a "slide-rule" dial (no backlash).

I had thought this receiver might be usable for SCPC reception from the satellites but that is not the case: a video carrier must be present for proper audio demodulation (in tuning, no video carriers are to be heard). [However (whisper) horror of horrors! some cellular telephone activity can be heard in the upper UHF ranges.] In addition to stereo and synthesized stereo, the receiver also provides for reception of SAP (Special Audio Programming) transmissions available from some television stations - another form of radio to be sought out and logged. On the two local stations transmitting in stereo performance is excellent - tho' I have found no programming in which I have much interest. An auxilliary imput is provided for playing other material from other sources (stereo or mono) through the unit's audio amplifier. Mono material can, of course, be converted to synthetic stereo, which, I've found, VERY MUCH ENHANCES THE LISTENABILITY - even of programming I've recorded from shortwave (using the NSHD/ECSS receiving technique). The sound is "opened out" in a way that is most pleasing to my ears. Now a shortwave receiver incorporating a really good synchronous detector plus synthesized stereo would really be a joy to listen to. An anomaly of this receiver is that only TV sound is available at the tape outputs; if one wishes to re-record monophonic material that is being fed to the auxillary input in synthesized stereo output must be taken from the stereo headphone jack. Synthesized stereo is achieved by playing tricks with the response curves of the left channel and right channel amplifiers. "Folk Box" and "Music and Musicians" never sounded so good. And monophonic satellite sub-carrier transmissions are enhanced; the same would be true of SCPC material after expansion. So, I recommend the TV-100 for stereo audio from terrestrial TV stations as well as a means of improving the listenability of any monophonic audio, whatever the source.

LISTENER INSIGHTS ON PROGRAMMING

ALBANIA (The Winnipeg Sun, March 1, 1987 via Doug Copeland)

PROPAGANDA ON RADIO TIRANA

By WARREN CARAGATA
The Canadian Press

ATHENS — Albania may be shy about letting people into the country but it's not shy about advertising its presence through the powerful transmitter of Radio Tirana.

Even with a small portable radio, it comes in loud and clear at about 1300 on the AM dial throughout most of southern Europe. When you can't get a clear signal from the U.S. armed forces network or the BBC to listen to the news, you can bet that Radio Tirana will be there.

Radio Moscow's propaganda is slick and the announcers sound as if they were educated at good schools in the U.S. northeast. Not so Radio Tirana, whose female English announcer intones in a throaty voice: "The party is like a second mother which fills your life with joy.".

One broadcast was devoted to a biography of delegates to the ninth congress of the Party of Labor of Albania. Just to make sure the point was not missed, the announcer constantly repeated the full name of the party.

There is some music but this is not lighthearted Radio Monte Carlo. Radio Tirana's playlist is made up almost entirely of heavy martial music of the type that, from Radio Moscow, might presage an announcement of an important death in the Kremlin.

Some of the feature topics on the Albanian station in recent months have included a report on bringing electricity to the countryside and a discussion of art and socialist realism.

ARGENTINA (Werner E Rutsch, Bolligen, Switzerland) I listen often to RAE programs, mainly to German and English services. I like this style of programming--good local news and real info about the country, even if there are the disadvantages of live broadcasting. You can hear, e.g. sometimes a door creaking in the background, or the speaker has to repeat a 3rd time the sentence he didn't say correctly. Strange translations--in the German and English DX programs they referred to "La Voz de Jinling...in the popular republic of China."

(Gabriel Iván Barrera & Dean Shewring, April DX Ontario) RAE English sked: Mon OUR PROVINCES, ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS, THE INDIAN & THE GAUCHO OF THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS. Tue OUR PERSONALITIES, SPORTS BULLETIN, BUENOS AIRES SCENARY OF CULTURE [sic] Wed SPORTS IN ARGENTINA, DXers SPECIAL, BUENOS AIRES CITY OF TANGO.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS CALLING

1630-1655 Mon-Sat Af 17595 21810
1730-1755 daily Eu 5910 1512 and Sun Af 11985.

— News summary, Press review, Belgium Today: MON to FRI	2100-2125 NAm on 9675, Eu 5910 & 1512.
— RADIO WORLD with FRANS VOSSEN: SAT and SUN	
— PO BOX 26 with COLIN CLAPSON: TUE - SAT	2330-2355 NAm on 9675, SAm 9925.
— Industry and Technology: WED. Foreign Trade: THU	
— Focus on Europe: MON North-South: THU	0800-0825 M-F to NAm 9880, SEAs 15515.
— The Arts: TUE - FRI. Tourism: FRI. Sports: MON - SAT.	
— Regional Cooking: SAT	
— Brits in Belgium with FREDDY BLACKWELL: WED.	1000-1025 M-Sat Af 15515 17595
— Music Box with PAUL RANS: SUN.	1330-1355 M-Sat NAm 15590, SEAs 15515.

From TUE to FRI at 08.00, 10.00 and 13.30 UTC the features of the previous evening's programmes are repeated (on MON the SAT programme is repeated).

BRUSSELS CALLING is produced by FRIEDA VAN WIJCK, LIZ SANDERSON, FRANS VOSSEN, COLIN CLAPSON and GIL VAN DEN BROECK.

ICI BRUXELLES

Mon-Sat: 1730-1755 Af 11985, 1930-1955 Eu 5910 1512, 1030-1055 Af 15515 17595,

— Nouvelles - Revue de la Presse - Actualité belge: LUN à VEN.	1400-1425 NAm 15590 SEAs 15515
— Le Monde des Ondes Courtes: MER. Boite Postale 26: MAR et SAM.	
— Europe: LUN. Nord-Sud: MAR.	
— Les Arts: JEU. Tourisme: SAM. Les Sports: LUN et VEN.	
— Lettre pour l'Afrique avec EUGENE DEBONGNIE: VEN.	
— Cuisine avec Profiterolles: SAM.	

Du MAR au VEN les transmissions de 10.30 et 14.00 UTC sont une répétition des rubriques de la veille au soir (le LUN le programme du SAM est répété).

Vos journalistes: MARC OSCHINSKY, BAUDOUIN VAN SPILBEECK et LAURENCE VAN RUYMBEKE.

HIER IST BRÜSSEL

Mon-Sat 1900-1925 Eu 5910 1512

— Nachrichten vom BRF Eupen: MON bis SAM. Presseschau: MON bis FREI. — Kurzwelle: MIT. Postfach 26 DIE-SAM Jugend DIE Ost-West: SAM. — Sport: MON. Küche: MON. Kunst: DON. Platte der Woche: SAM. — Flandern im Ausland: DON. Wirtschaft: FREI. Tourismus: FREI. — Europa mit SABINE GEKIERE: MIT. — Redaktion: KLAUS HAAS und KATRIN MOCKEL.

AQUI BRUSELAS

Daily: 2030-2055 Eu 5910 1512, SAm on 11985; 2300-2325 SAm 9925, NAm 9675

— Bélgica Hoy - Revista de prensa: LU a VIER. Deportes: LU. Prisma: JUE.
— El correo de los oyentes: MA y VIER. Cocina regional MIER. DX: DOM.
— Turismo: mier Novedades: JUE. La semana cultural: VIER.
— El cantor va por el mundo - Sagas y leyendas: SABADO por medio.

AQUI BRUSELAS es producido por XIMENA PRIETO, CLAUDIA CAMARENA, NELSON ZAYAS y DIRK VAN ESBROECK. (via William Westenhaver, PQ)

Thu PHILATELY, OUR FAUNA, SCIENCES IN ARGENTINA.
Fri PINS ON THE MAP, MAILBAG.
Sat NOW VISIT ARGENTINA, ROCK & POP IN ARGENTINA, CULTURAL BULLETIN
Sun TANGOS FROM THE COUNTRY OF THE TANGO, NEW ARGENTINE CINEMA.

C A N A D A

CBC RADIO-WHERE HAVE I BEEN ALL YOUR LIFE?

Over the last few months, I have made an incredible discovery, the CBC. For those of you who have been under a rock somewhere for the last 35 years or so, the CBC is the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the government run broadcasting service in Canada. In particular my discovery was CBC Radio, more particularly CBM-940 AM here in Montreal. This is our local outlet of the CBC Network. Almost every city in Canada and most US towns close to the US Canada border will find themselves in the receiving range of a CBC AM outlet. Believe me, it is a whole new world.

As happens in many different areas, you tend to overlook what is right under your nose and this was my experience with the CBC. My opinion of CBC radio was like most other Canadians; Forget It! How wrong could I have been. One evening while tuning around the dial for local stations to fill the background void while working on some other things, I became more and more frustrated with the sad state of local radio here in Montreal. The majority of the stations in this city have little, if any imagination or creativity. It is difficult to tell one station from another. Music, both AM or FM, is routine and very commercialized. Much of the music is pre-programmed and the playlists are determined by the record label executives and station management, taking all creativity away from the DJ's. Also most on-air advertising is an insult to human intelligence. My frustration with the lack of entertainment on radio in Montreal led me to tuning to a different station nightly giving each station an equal chance to impress me. No such luck until it came time for CBC. I was very skeptical because of my preconception that CBC radio was only classical music, radio plays and long-winded politicians. Wrong. Very wrong!

I'd like to briefly describe some of the wonderful things I found on the air at the CBC. The times of these programs are Eastern Standard Time and are usually heard at the same local times in each time zone across Canada; 1/2 hour difference in Newfoundland, of course!

-Prime Time with Stan Carew-Weeknights at 8:00 PM. This is an entertainment magazine focusing on music, television, movies etc. with the emphasis on Canadian artists, but featuring reviews & interviews with the stars of the entertainment world as well as producers, directors, authors, etc. Many of the interviews are live in the studio.

-Basic Black with Arthur Black-heard Saturday mornings. This program is a potpourri of music, interviews, features and commentaries on events in the world around us, with many unique interviews with "very unique" people.

-Ideas with Lester Sinclair-heard weekday evenings at 9:00PM EST. This is a series of documentaries on a wide variety of subjects covering everything from "Why People Smoke", The Making of Amerika-The Television Mini-Series", "The History of Buddhism", and almost anything else. The subjects range from the light and humourous to the heavy and intense.

-Top 20 Canadian Countdown-Saturday evenings from 6-8PM EST. Pop and rock music on the CBC? You bet! Each week they count down the top 20 singles across Canada with news and information about the artists making the hits. Lots of features and interviews.

-Parka Patrol-Saturday evenings at 10 PM EST. Truly unique & Canadian. We travel weekly to Yellowknife & Whitehorse sitting around the campfire with the crickets chirping talking the ways of the Far North and listening to the best in old blues classics.

-Double Exposure-Saturday mornings at 11:30 AM EST- One half hour of Canadian political satire at its best with some of the best impressions of Canadian Politicians including Brian & Mila.

-The Entertainers-Sunday afternoons featuring live concerts taped at various locations. Some of the most recent featured Los Lobos live in Toronto and tapes of Elton John, live in Moscow. Also a folk concert by Richard Thompson. Concerts are followed by repeats of some of the interviews and information heard during the week on Prime Time.

-As It Happens- weeknights from 6:30 to 7:30 PM EST with discussions and interviews with those in the news, from the major newsmakers to the novelty stories of the back pages of the journals.

These are just some of the great shows available on the CBC. Others you can check out are the Royal Canadian Air Farce, Morningside, Night Camp, Late Night Classics and Mostly Music. One thing to point out also on the FM network of the CBC is Brave New Waves, heard overnight featuring the latest in New Wave and Alternative music. There is definitely something for everyone at the CBC. Best of all it is all "commercial free". After all, you and me and all Canadians are paying for this service. Give it a chance and I'm sure that you'll feel that our money is well spent.

Unfortunately, major budget cuts at the CBC are forcing cutbacks and programming such as this is in danger. A recent article by the radio and TV critic of the Montreal Gazette encouraged listeners to write to their Members of Parliament to let them know that we enjoy what is being put out by the CBC and to encourage them to keep in going. You can do your part. If you enjoy the CBC, let them know. If you have favourite programs, write to the Forum column and let others in the club know about them.

(Harvey, CIDX Messenger)

(ARGENTINA) gh: No recent info on schedule, but believed 01-02 & 04-05 on 9690 and 11710; probably also 18-19 & 21-22 on 15345.

(CANADA) gh: Due to intricacies of transmitter/antenna switching, for this season we have an extra minute of DX news time on RCI SWL DIGEST for two of the four broadcasts: Europe Sat 2008, and USA UTC Sun 0007. Prefer to monitor these if you have a choice. IDEAS on CBC Radio, mostly AM, 9:05 pm local:

APR. 20 IDEAS LECTURES:
MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE
For Easter Monday, a wide-ranging talk on what **Malcolm Muggeridge** considers a global crisis of the spirit.

APR. 21 DRAWING THE LINE:
REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
Genetic screening, fetal surgery, test-tube babies, artificial wombs. Technicians are gaining an unprecedented control over reproduction and, in the process, are redefining the boundaries of family, parenthood and life itself. We'll explore the leading edge of research in this quickly growing field and look beyond—to where the new technologies may be taking us. And we'll delve into the most difficult ethical question of all—where do we draw the line on tampering with life?
IDEAS producer Jill Eisen

APR. 22 PLAY, PERFORMANCE AND POWER
Magazines and television are devoted to it. Schools teach it to our children. Yet modern sport receives less critical attention than any other major social institution. But a new wave of sports scholarship has begun to illuminate the significance of sport in North America.

APR. 23 WILLIAM WALKER AND THE FIRST U.S. INVASION OF NICARAGUA
In 1855 a Tennesee gold miner, lawyer and journalist launched an expedition to "colonize" Nicaragua. He soon ruled the nation by force.
Montreal writer Mark Abley

APR. 24 SPAIN: THE WAR OF THE CENTURY
We commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Spanish Civil War: Part 1: **Guernica—The Battle Won by Artists.** On April 26, 1937, the tiny northern town of Guernica was bombed by successive waves of Fascist airplanes. We examine the battles fought by artists—then and since—through the work of such figures as Picasso, Hemingway, Orwell and Dali. Part 2: **Madrid—The Civil War Waged by Foreign Pacifists.** Early in 1939, idealists and intellectuals from around the world surrendered to the forces of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. We re-create the crucial confrontation of the war. Part 3: **Barcelona—The Revolution Lost by Spaniards.** In all the hooplah surrounding the war, it is often forgotten that a revolution was being fought simultaneously. We focus on that revolution.
Writer and broadcaster Paul Kennedy

APR. 27 BLOOD MOON: THE LOVE AND DEATH OF FEDERICO GARCIA LORCA
On August 19, 1938, Spain's foremost poet and playwright was executed in an olive grove outside his native city of Granada. Federico Garcia Lorca was only thirty-eight years old. He had never been politically active, though he cried out in his work against all forms of oppression. Lorca's vision of the world transcended political and temporal boundaries, and it embraced the major existential themes of life. But above all, it called for love. He was a passionate romantic. More than fifty years after his death, Lorca remains the best known, the most translated, and the most performed Spanish playwright and poet ever. We trace his life and work, from an Andalusian childhood with the Gypsies, through an association with the Madrid *avant garde* in the 1920s, to culmination in a theatre of tragedy.
Toronto writer Cindy Bisaillon

APR. 28 WOMAN AS PEACEMAKER
Women are peaceful. On this basis, women have worked for peace and disarmament throughout this century. It was a bold stroke to take the domestic role of women into the political arena—to become housekeepers and moral guides to the world. But this stereotype also limits women and their peacemaking as much as it empowers them. We begin with the 'myth' of the inherent peacefulness of women and the role of this myth in women's peace actions. Turning to women in power, women in armed struggle, military mothers and critics of women's peace politics, the myth breaks down. Finally, feminists and peace activists speculate on new ways of working for peace which must transform how we think about gender, motherhood and the division between men and women.
Psychologist Adrienne Harris

APR. 29 BEYOND FINGERS AND THUMBS—OR—ARITHMETIC AND HOW TO AVOID IT!
You can count on this one! A celebration of calculating devices: fingers, thumbs, the abacus, logs, slide rules, calculating machines and the modern computer. IDEAS host Lister Sinclair in conversation with **Michael R. Williams**, author of **A History of Computing Technology.**

APR. 30 COMMON CULTURE
Since Confederation, Canada has struggled to maintain a unique identity. Agencies such as the Canada Council, the CBC, the CRTC and the National Film Board were created to protect and nurture our culture. Still, American culture—pop music, movies, TV, newspapers and magazines—floods the country. Moreover, culture seems destined to play a role in the current Canada-U.S. Free Trade negotiations. Will we resist? Or will free trade talks bring us even closer to one common culture?
Writer and broadcaster Carol Off

MAY 1 THE GRAHAM SPRY LECTURE
The first annual Graham Spry Lecture in Culture and Communications recorded last fall in Vancouver by actor, writer, producer and former Chairman of the Canada Council, **Mavor Moore.**

MAY 4 IMPROVING ON NATURE
From the time we first domesticated plants and animals, human beings have tried to improve on nature. Initially, our efforts were limited to controlling the world around us. But advances in several fields, particularly genetic engineering, have given us powerful new tools for changing ourselves. So we're both the subjects and objects of our mastery over nature. With material gathered at this year's meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, we present some of the latest thinking about the benefits and risks of our new-found powers.
IDEAS producer Jill Eisen

MAY 5 THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FASHION OR THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES
Fashion these days means more than the clothes we wear, the personal style we affect and the fads we follow. These days it has become a subject for study, a preoccupation for cultural historians who detect the larger patterns in the particular, the themes that cross boundaries of time and place. This three-part series looks at fashion in terms of its themes: the gender of clothing; political, social statements, and rituals in peoples' lives. It's about wish-fulfillment and the illusion of self. Why did Ophelia lament Hamlet's falling out of fashion? Why did Lord Byron like to wear costumes and Winston Churchill adopt heroic hats? From medieval chastity belts to Victorian mourning dress, we explore the fun, frivolity, and deadly seriousness of fashion through the ages.
Toronto writer and broadcaster Marilyn Powell

MAY 6 IN OUR OWN IMAGE:
CREATURES AND CREATIONS
"They formed out of clay the figure of a man, three yards in length, with all its members..." Thus begins a sixteenth century description of how to make an artificial man. We have long dreamed of producing creatures in our own image. And history provides lots of instructions. The alchemist Paracelsus recommended mixing human semen with horse manure, which, "magnetized thoroughly," guaranteed results. Frankenstein used spare parts from the dead and bolts of electricity. In this series we trace how the dream of making artificial humans has manifested itself through the ages, from legends of talking statues, through tales of golems, homunculi and other monstrous creations, to robots and cyborgs. And we look at what is behind this multiplicity of creatures, a single and crucial purpose: the attempt to fathom our nature and condition.
Writer and broadcaster Norma Rowen

MAY 7 ELDORADO ON ICE:
A JOURNEY THROUGH QUEBEC FICTION
Writers from Quebec have referred to their province as "an impossible country," "an uncertain country," "a baroque country," "a geography of the imagination. For over 400 years, writers in Quebec have seen their province as a remembered place, or an imagined place. Memory and magic run through their writing, from the earliest accounts of explorers and missionaries, to the work of the present generation of writers, engaged in forging a new identity for the political landscape of their hearts and minds. Through discussion with writers and critics, and readings from the major works of fiction, we journey through the creative imagination of the writers of Quebec.
Geoffrey Hancock, editor of Canadian Fiction Magazine

MAY 8 SPECIAL SERIES
TURNING POINTS IN PUBLIC BROADCASTING: THE CBC AT FIFTY
In this special series, prepared originally to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the CBC, we look at the idea of public broadcasting in Canada: how it began, how it developed, and how it has changed over the years. We'll examine key points in the life of the CBC: its creation in 1936, early battles for political independence, the golden age of radio, the beginnings of television, a bitter producers' strike in 1959 which helped lay the ground for the Quebec independence movement, the crisis over the television program, **This Hour Has Seven Days.** Finally, the politics of broadcasting, and how the CBC has dealt with several generations of political ambivalence.
Writer and broadcaster David Cayley

MAY 11 COMMON CULTURE
Since Confederation, Canada has struggled to maintain a unique identity. Agencies such as the Canada Council, the CBC, the CRTC and the National Film Board were created to protect and nurture our culture. Still, American culture—pop music, movies, TV, newspapers and magazines—floods the country. Moreover, culture seems destined to play a role in the current Canada-U.S. Free Trade negotiations. Will we resist? Or will free trade talks bring us even closer to one common culture?
Writer and broadcaster Carol Off

MAY 12 THE POLITICS OF B.C./1
British Columbia has been a testing ground in a battle between the right and the left for the support of Canadian voters. We look at the politics and the passions in this examination of the New Right in Canada.
Vancouver journalist Gary Marcuse

MAY 13 THE POLITICS OF B.C./2
The voices and stories of south-eastern British Columbia, an area that has been called the Cape Breton of the west. Rich in coal deposits, strong communities and spectacular landscape, it also has high unemployment and a sense of despair.
Vancouver journalist Gary Marcuse

MAY 14 THE GRAHAM SPRY LECTURE
The first annual Graham Spry Lecture in Culture and Communications recorded last fall in Vancouver by actor, writer, producer and former Chairman of the Canada Council, **Mavor Moore.**

MAY 15 THE PIRATES:
HISTORY AND MYTH
If they hadn't existed, Errol Flynn would have invented them. And maybe he did. From the Caribbean and the coasts of Acadia, to Hollywood and the Gothic novel, we explore the history of those who sailed under the banner of "King Death," and examine why we keep reinventing the pirates in fiction, movies and cultural legend.
Toronto historian Christopher Moore

MAY 18 ON SOCIALISM, SEX AND SALVATION
G.K. Chesteron debates G.B. Shaw in a sparkling display of wit, charm, humour and intelligence. IDEAS host **Lister Sinclair**—as Hilaire Belloc—referees.

MAY 19 SPECIAL SERIES
TURNING POINTS IN PUBLIC BROADCASTING: THE CBC AT FIFTY
In this special series, prepared originally to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the CBC, we look at the idea of public broadcasting in Canada: how it began, how it developed, and how it has changed over the years. We'll examine key points in the life of the CBC: its creation in 1936, early battles for political independence, the golden age of radio, the beginnings of television, a bitter producers' strike in 1959 which helped lay the ground for the Quebec independence movement, the crisis over the television program, **This Hour Has Seven Days.** Finally, the politics of broadcasting, and how the CBC has dealt with several generations of political ambivalence.
Writer and broadcaster David Cayley

MAY 20 THE POLITICS OF B.C./1
British Columbia has been a testing ground in a battle between the right and the left for the support of Canadian voters. We look at the politics and the passions in this examination of the New Right in Canada.
Vancouver journalist Gary Marcuse

MAY 21 THE POLITICS OF B.C./2
The voices and stories of south-eastern British Columbia, an area that has been called the Cape Breton of the west. Rich in coal deposits, strong communities and spectacular landscape, it also has high unemployment and a sense of despair.
Vancouver journalist Gary Marcuse

MAY 22 RUPERT BROOKE: IN FOREIGN FIELDS
As a poet, Brooke represents lost beauty and the promise of youth (born in 1887, he died at 27). He brought the noble ideals and sensibility that mark his war sonnets to the journalism he wrote during a 1913 trip across Canada.
Sandra Martin and Roger Hall

MAY 25 IN OUR OWN IMAGE:
CREATURES AND CREATIONS
"They formed out of clay the figure of a man, three yards in length, with all its members..." Thus begins a sixteenth century description of how to make an artificial man. We have long dreamed of producing creatures in our own image. And history provides lots of instructions. The alchemist Paracelsus recommended mixing human semen with horse manure, which, "magnetized thoroughly," guaranteed results. Frankenstein used spare parts from the dead and bolts of electricity. In this series we trace how the dream of making artificial humans has manifested itself through the ages, from legends of talking statues, through tales of golems, homunculi and other monstrous creations, to robots and cyborgs. And we look at what is behind this multiplicity of creatures, a single and crucial purpose: the attempt to fathom our nature and condition.
Writer and broadcaster Norma Rowen

MAY 27 ELDORADO ON ICE:
A JOURNEY THROUGH QUEBEC FICTION
Writers from Quebec have referred to their province as "an impossible country," "an uncertain country," "a baroque country," "a geography of the imagination. For over 400 years, writers in Quebec have seen their province as a remembered place, or an imagined place. Memory and magic run through their writing, from the earliest accounts of explorers and missionaries, to the work of the present generation of writers, engaged in forging a new identity for the political landscape of their hearts and minds. Through discussion with writers and critics, and readings from the major works of fiction, we journey through the creative imagination of the writers of Quebec.
Geoffrey Hancock, editor of Canadian Fiction Magazine

MAY 28 THE POLITICS OF B.C./1
British Columbia has been a testing ground in a battle between the right and the left for the support of Canadian voters. We look at the politics and the passions in this examination of the New Right in Canada.
Vancouver journalist Gary Marcuse

MAY 29 THE PIRATES:
HISTORY AND MYTH
If they hadn't existed, Errol Flynn would have invented them. And maybe he did. From the Caribbean and the coasts of Acadia, to Hollywood and the Gothic novel, we explore the history of those who sailed under the banner of "King Death," and examine why we keep reinventing the pirates in fiction, movies and cultural legend.
Toronto historian Christopher Moore

JUNE 1 THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FASHION OR THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES
Fashion these days means more than the clothes we wear, the personal style we affect and the fads we follow. These days it has become a subject for study, a preoccupation for cultural historians who detect the larger patterns in the particular, the themes that cross boundaries of time and place. This three-part series looks at fashion in terms of its themes: the gender of clothing; political, social statements, and rituals in peoples' lives. It's about wish-fulfillment and the illusion of self. Why did Ophelia lament Hamlet's falling out of fashion? Why did Lord Byron like to wear costumes and Winston Churchill adopt heroic hats? From medieval chastity belts to Victorian mourning dress, we explore the fun, frivolity, and deadly seriousness of fashion through the ages.
Toronto writer and broadcaster Marilyn Powell

JUNE 2 IN OUR OWN IMAGE:
CREATURES AND CREATIONS
"They formed out of clay the figure of a man, three yards in length, with all its members..." Thus begins a sixteenth century description of how to make an artificial man. We have long dreamed of producing creatures in our own image. And history provides lots of instructions. The alchemist Paracelsus recommended mixing human semen with horse manure, which, "magnetized thoroughly," guaranteed results. Frankenstein used spare parts from the dead and bolts of electricity. In this series we trace how the dream of making artificial humans has manifested itself through the ages, from legends of talking statues, through tales of golems, homunculi and other monstrous creations, to robots and cyborgs. And we look at what is behind this multiplicity of creatures, a single and crucial purpose: the attempt to fathom our nature and condition.
Writer and broadcaster Norma Rowen

JUNE 3 ELDORADO ON ICE:
A JOURNEY THROUGH QUEBEC FICTION
Writers from Quebec have referred to their province as "an impossible country," "an uncertain country," "a baroque country," "a geography of the imagination. For over 400 years, writers in Quebec have seen their province as a remembered place, or an imagined place. Memory and magic run through their writing, from the earliest accounts of explorers and missionaries, to the work of the present generation of writers, engaged in forging a new identity for the political landscape of their hearts and minds. Through discussion with writers and critics, and readings from the major works of fiction, we journey through the creative imagination of the writers of Quebec.
Geoffrey Hancock, editor of Canadian Fiction Magazine

JUNE 4 THE POLITICS OF B.C./2
The voices and stories of south-eastern British Columbia, an area that has been called the Cape Breton of the west. Rich in coal deposits, strong communities and spectacular landscape, it also has high unemployment and a sense of despair.
Vancouver journalist Gary Marcuse

JUNE 5 THE PIRATES:
HISTORY AND MYTH
If they hadn't existed, Errol Flynn would have invented them. And maybe he did. From the Caribbean and the coasts of Acadia, to Hollywood and the Gothic novel, we explore the history of those who sailed under the banner of "King Death," and examine why we keep reinventing the pirates in fiction, movies and cultural legend.
Toronto historian Christopher Moore

JUNE 8 THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FASHION OR THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES
Fashion these days means more than the clothes we wear, the personal style we affect and the fads we follow. These days it has become a subject for study, a preoccupation for cultural historians who detect the larger patterns in the particular, the themes that cross boundaries of time and place. This three-part series looks at fashion in terms of its themes: the gender of clothing; political, social statements, and rituals in peoples' lives. It's about wish-fulfillment and the illusion of self. Why did Ophelia lament Hamlet's falling out of fashion? Why did Lord Byron like to wear costumes and Winston Churchill adopt heroic hats? From medieval chastity belts to Victorian mourning dress, we explore the fun, frivolity, and deadly seriousness of fashion through the ages.
Toronto writer and broadcaster Marilyn Powell

JUNE 9 IN OUR OWN IMAGE:
CREATURES AND CREATIONS
"They formed out of clay the figure of a man, three yards in length, with all its members..." Thus begins a sixteenth century description of how to make an artificial man. We have long dreamed of producing creatures in our own image. And history provides lots of instructions. The alchemist Paracelsus recommended mixing human semen with horse manure, which, "magnetized thoroughly," guaranteed results. Frankenstein used spare parts from the dead and bolts of electricity. In this series we trace how the dream of making artificial humans has manifested itself through the ages, from legends of talking statues, through tales of golems, homunculi and other monstrous creations, to robots and cyborgs. And we look at what is behind this multiplicity of creatures, a single and crucial purpose: the attempt to fathom our nature and condition.
Writer and broadcaster Norma Rowen

JUNE 10 ELDORADO ON ICE:
A JOURNEY THROUGH QUEBEC FICTION
Writers from Quebec have referred to their province as "an impossible country," "an uncertain country," "a baroque country," "a geography of the imagination. For over 400 years, writers in Quebec have seen their province as a remembered place, or an imagined place. Memory and magic run through their writing, from the earliest accounts of explorers and missionaries, to the work of the present generation of writers, engaged in forging a new identity for the political landscape of their hearts and minds. Through discussion with writers and critics, and readings from the major works of fiction, we journey through the creative imagination of the writers of Quebec.
Geoffrey Hancock, editor of Canadian Fiction Magazine

JUNE 11 RUPERT BROOKE: IN FOREIGN FIELDS
As a poet, Brooke represents lost beauty and the promise of youth (born in 1887, he died at 27). He brought the noble ideals and sensibility that mark his war sonnets to the journalism he wrote during a 1913 trip across Canada.
Sandra Martin and Roger Hall

JUNE 12 ON SOCIALISM, SEX AND SALVATION
G.K. Chesteron debates G.B. Shaw in a sparkling display of wit, charm, humour and intelligence. IDEAS host **Lister Sinclair**—as Hilaire Belloc—referees.

C O S T A R I C A (WPU Spring 1987 Newsletter, via Bruce MacGibbon, Gresham OR)

WORLD PEACE UNIVERSITY

WE DID IT- DREAM TO REALITY: SHORT WAVE STATION FOR PEACE TO BROADCAST FROM COSTA RICA, TO BEGIN AIRING IN APRIL

The World Peace University in Portland, Oregon and the University for Peace in Costa Rica have signed an international cooperative agreement to co-own and co-opertivea short wave radio station. The agreement is a monumental step for the United Nations Organization created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1980 and the private non-profit World Peace University which is less than three years old.

The transmitter, amplifier and other station equipment will leave Portland April 6 for Costa Rica with World Peace University staff to follow to put the station on the air. The World Peace University is responsible for the actual broadcasting and station development.

Murray Silberman at the University for Peace in Cuidad Colon, Costa Rica explained the signing of the agreement "because of the expertise of the World Peace University and its uniquely qualified staff in amateur and short wave radio. The World Peace University has a broad perspective on world issues and a unique educational program which we can relate to in a cooperative and supportive way".

Dr. Richard Schneider, Chancellor of the World Peace University, explained that the short wave station is an opportunity to reach the entire world with programs on peace, ecology, food sufficiency and social justice. He stated that programming will be done at the KFIR radio studios in Sweet Home, Oregon as well as on-site in Costa Rica and at sites he has designated around the globe. He serves as General Manager of Radio For Peace.

Short wave was selected because of its broadcast ability which knows no polictical or geographical boundries and which can be heard in parts of the world where there are limited or no AM or FM radio facilities.

Radio for Peace International will begin broadcasting in late April and when fully operational will broadcast twenty four hours a day. All broadcasting will be in English and Spanish with other official United Nations languages to be added as the station is developed. The station will be listener sponsored. Program syndication to other radio stations will help support the endeavor.

Several international figures have signed on to do program series including Dr. Michael Cohen of the Audubon Society Expedition Institute, Barbara Marx Hubbard, Dr. Vasant Merchant, Robert Muller, Dennis Weaver and others. The programs will include interviews, talk shows, music and dramatic programs as well as news and news analysis.

Dr. Richard Schneider and Dr. Douglas Schneider, Director of Development at the World Peace University, have been designated the United States members of the Board of Directors which will determine the policies of Radio For Peace. Dr. Tapio Varis from Finland, the Rector of the University for Peace, and Murray Silberman, Director of Development in Costa Rica are the other members.

A statement released by Dr. Richard Schneider states "Radio For Peace International is a significant development in the telecommunications field and in world wide information dessimination. The capacity to bridge the world with a positive message of the possible is an unparalled opportunity in an age of fear and pessimism. It is to be a serious effort at worldwide citizen diplomacy".

The above is the actual news release. We will need your active help and contributions to keep Radio For Peace on the air. You will receive a beautiful numbered certificate for your tax deductible gift and the warm feeling of participating in a once-in-a-lifetime venture of real importance in helping to create the better world we cherish.

If you have program contributions please write for the guidelines.

NEW ADDRESS AND PHONE FOR THE CHANCELLOR

Due to the upstart of Radio For Peace the Office of the Chancellor has been moved to enable use of studio production facilities for the short wave station. Dr. Richard Schneider will serve as General Manager during the startup and implementation period. The facilities are located at Radio KFIR 1370 in Sweet Home, Oregon.

New address:

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
WORLD PEACE UNIVERSITY
RADIO FOR PEACE INT'L
P.O. BOX 188
SWEET HOME, OR. 97386

Chancellor's new Phone Number:

(503) 367-2249

C H I N A Radio Beijing Features for May Fri 1 May Day Specials: to mark International Labour Day, THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE has a special edition on "Working People in China". Then in PROFILE, we introduce a man working to improve the safety conditions for labourers.

Sun 3 - MUSIC ALBUM--China is richly endowed with the music of its many ethnic minorities. We start a new series giving you the chance to hear some rare forms of minority music.

Sat 9 - MUSIC FROM CHINA--Chinese musical instruments have fascinated western audiences for many years. Tune in for a music documentary on three Chinese instrumentalists.

Thu 14 - CHINA IN CONSTRUCTION--China's highway and water transport systems have long been a weak link hampering its economic development. Now the country is taking steps to put this to rights within the next four years.

Sun 17 - CHINA ANTHOLOGY--Scattered across China are many mosques and mausoleums of prominent Moslems. They constitute part of China's rich cultural legacy. Though exposed to weathering for centuries, some still remain intact. We present a program about China's Islamic relics.

Thu 21 - CULTURE IN CHINA--Each of China's 56 nationalities has its own rich history and culture. In recent years studies of Tibetan culture have particularly aroused the interest of Chinese scholars.

C U B A (Kevin Gooch, Kirksville MO) Although I disagree with their governmental policies, Radio Havana Cuba has some of the best programming. My favorite is the WORLD OF STAMPS, which is broadcast on Sunday evenings somewhere between 0030 and 0045 UTC [Mon]. Each week WOS has a stamp quiz called the question of the week, which deals with something discussed in that particular show. If you send in the correct answer, you receive your choice of a Cuban stamp series or first day covers. Now that encourages participation!

(Ivan Grishin, DX Ontario, April) I continue to be very impressed with the improvement in programming from Radio Habana Cuba in the past year or so. The hourly newscasts (from 0000 to 0700) are live and often include late-breaking news items as they happen. Such programs as INSIDE THE USA and HEADLINERS have been very enlightening, especially with regard to the recent Iran/Contragate scandal. Of course, there is plenty of great Cuban music every day with an excellent jazz program THE JAZZ PLACE on Sunday nights.

(via Dean Shewring, April DX Ontario) RHC celebrates its 26th anniversary on May 1, 1987, and their 24th contest coincides. Subject: Latin America and the rest of the Third World are currently suffering the most serious social and economic crisis of their history. In view of this, what does the struggle for cancellation of the foreign debt, establishment of the New International Economic Order and the economic integration of Latin America mean for our peoples? Rules: 500 words max; deadline April 30. Prizes: 5 winners get all-expense-paid trips to Cuba; souvenirs to the next 20 best essays.

D O M I N I C A N R E P U B L I C (Jeff White, Saint Petersburg Beach, FL, April 1)
In late summer we decided we would increase the power of Radio Discovery to around a kilowatt with some additional equipment. I went to Santo Domingo in September and October to help with this project, and took a good deal of equipment with me. Thanks largely to the efforts of our new chief engineer, Quilvio Vazquez, the power increase project was extremely successful. We began a new series of tests, with even better results. Meanwhile, I returned to Florida to begin working on such things as marketing. I attended the Miami Conference on the Caribbean in November, and spent a few weeks in Chicago and Indianapolis in December, visiting family and friends.

Then in January, after I had returned to Florida once again, disaster struck. While the Dominican Power Corporation was installing some new transformers on the roof of the shopping center where our station is located, one of the high tension lines accidentally came into contact with one of our transmission lines. Besides burning up the transmission line, the high voltage shock also burned out a number of parts in our transmitter, including the final tube -- the most important (and most expensive) part in the whole thing. We had to buy a new tube here in the States and send it down to Santo Domingo. A few weeks passed with Radio Discovery off the air while all of the repairs were being made.

The wait was worth it, however, because when Quilvio got us back on the air in February with various new parts, the power output was higher than ever -- at times almost 5 kilowatts. Listener reports have indicated excellent coverage. So far, we've received reports from all over the Caribbean Basin, North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

But as I write this there is another major problem we are having to deal with. A few very large power generators in Santo Domingo have had mechanical problems and are out of service. Therefore, the energy demand is greater than the supply, and most parts of the city are without electricity for several hours a day. Our station is located in Ensanche Naco, a part of the city that generally doesn't have many problems with power outages. But in the past few weeks, Naco has been without power for up to 18 hours a day. To make matters worse, the power supply is intermittent -- on for a while, then off for a while. We don't know exactly how long this problem will continue.

Because of the various problems I've outlined above, it has been very difficult to maintain Radio Discovery on the air on any sort of regular schedule during the past several months. But these problems are typical of underdeveloped Latin American countries, and as difficult as it is for we North Americans to accept, I've found that in order to conduct any sort of business in Latin America, one needs a lot of patience. If you have enough patience and perseverance, though, the problems seem to eventually get worked out.

Although it is very much subject to change, Radio Discovery's current broadcast schedule is daily 2100-0000 UTC on 15045 kHz, and 0000-0300 UTC on 6245 kHz. We're in the midst of several program schanges right now, but there are at least two main additions worth noting. First, we will shortly begin a daily half-hour newsfeed from United Nations Radio in New York at 2230-2300 UTC. Most of the UN Radio programming will be in English, but there will be some Spanish material as well. The second major addition is a simulcast of Radiotelevision Dominicana (that's Dominican Radio and Television, the official government station). RTVD's programming is all in Spanish, and includes Tarde Musical (Musical Afternoon), Deportivas (Sports News), El Mundo Al Dia (The World Today), and Noche Musical (Musical Night). El Mundo Al Dia is the major daily newscast and is aired from 2200-2230 UTC. The rest of our program schedule on Radio Discovery consists of of This is Santo Domingo, a bi-lingual program of Dominican and Caribbean music, hosted by Pedro Estrella, with English segments from yours truly dealing with Caribbean tourism and current affairs, DX news and letters from listeners.

Many people have asked me what happened with Radio Clarin. Well, last spring Clarin acquired a new major shareholder who professed a desire to make technical improvements to the station and to eliminate the political programming on its shortwave service (i.e., La Voz del CID). World Radio Network, S.A. (the company which Rudy and I own) made an agreement with Clarin to become the international representative for the station and to find new clients for the shortwave service. Clarin did live up to its promise to make technical improvements. No new antenna was constructed, but the transmitter was gone through with a fine-tooth comb and many parts were replaced, including the final tube. The signal now, as many people have noted, is much better than before. However, for reasons that have yet to become perfectly clear to me, Clarin renewed its agreement with CID, selling them about 16 hours a day. World Radio Network was invited to sell the rest of the shortwave airtime, but we have not pursued that very seriously since many potential clients don't want their programs to be on the same station as CID. But we haven't completely broken off our association with Clarin, as in the Dominican Republic circumstances are highly subject to change.

gh: At deadline a later RD mailing but also dated April 1 says 1800-0100 UTC Monday-Saturday on 15045; hopes to add Sunday by mid-1987; no mention of 6245. Programs: 1800-2130 TARDE MUSICAL from RTVD. 2130-2200 DEPORTIVAS from RTVD. 2200-2230 EL MUNDO AL DIA from RTVD. 2230-2300 UN RADIO in EG and SP. 2300-0100 THIS IS SANTO DOMINGO bilingual with Pedro Estrella and Jeff White including: Santo Domingo Journal, Discovering the Caribbean, Mailbag, Discovery DX, Discovery Digest, Voices of Our World, US Rock, Crown of Life; Titulares, Prognóstico del Tiempo, Diario Dominicano, Descubriendo el Caribe, Buzón de Oyentes, Descubrimiento DX, Puntos de Vista, Europarada. (not heard Sat April 18)

I take some considerable issue with the statements and conclusions in Vito Echevarria's article in issue 115.

(David Gleason, Puerto Rico)

For some time, I have been involved in the programming of an FM station in Santo Domingo, and can profess some knowledge of the Dominican Republic. As part of my interest in programming to the largest possible audience, we conducted a number of lengthy meetings with a respected sociologist in Santo Domingo. Our intent was to properly focus programming which appeals to the lower income listeners in the Capital. Some of the points taken by this professional are worth mentioning in the context of my comments on the RIB article.

First, I am not embarrassed at stating that privately owned radio stations are commercial enterprises whose principal interest is making an operating profit. However, the profit motive does not prevent or prohibit a station from serving the target audience with other than an electronic juke box.

The electronic communications media are not essentially the principal forces in the formation of taste. They are much more a reflection of the society in which individual radio and television stations operate. Those stations that are particularly successful tend to have accurately judged local tastes and preferences.

Cultural values are far more the product of other societal factors such as the family, education, world economics and ongoing government policy. A good example in contrast to the Dominican Republic is Costa Rica. Broadcasting is at approximately the same stage of development in this Central American nation, and radio and TV programming tends to follow fairly similar lines. The policy of Costa Rica as a sovereign state has been to devote substantially greater shares of its resources to education than any other Latin American country. Societal values and education are at a higher level than any other country in the zone. Crime and employment problems are substantially lower than typical.

Perhaps the two greatest problems of countries in Latin America (I can not speak from experience of other third world areas) are education and capital for the creation of sources of employment. Economists have sustained that the advertising media, particularly the electronic ones in countries with high illiteracy rates, have the potential to contribute to capital formation as they form an important part in the marketing process of goods and services produced in a country.

Education is not a task easily performed by commercial broadcasters. As programming reflects rather than forming tastes, listeners, given the choice, will pick programming that is 'comfortable' to them. Entertainment is more comfortable than didactic programming.

When we consulted with the sociologist in the Santo Domingo project, one of our intentions was to determine how to present news and information in a manner that would be interesting and relative to the lesser educated citizen. We also wanted to direct our promotions to areas that would indirectly contribute to the formation of civic consciousness. After all, we intended to develop a station that would have lasting acceptance in the market. It makes sense to make sure that the market is not destroyed by chaos and anarchy.

I accept that radio and television are escapist in much of their nature. But what entertainment form is not to some extent? People who are given a choice in a free society will not usually select 'entertainment' that makes them feel bad; that challenges their self esteem; that threatens their values. But I maintain that elements of commercial broadcasting broaden the horizons of the viewer or listener.

Radio and TV can not single handedly resolve problems of such extreme nature as the disparity between the haves and have nots. The sources of this problem are many, some based in world economic influences far removed from local control.

In Ecuador where I operated stations for a number of years, there is a saying that, "the poorer the Indian, the bigger the radio." Perhaps it is evil to find the indigenous population of a very poor country so materially oriented. But it may also be the case that this same group has access to, although at some sacrifice, a form of entertainment that enriches life in a manner impossible a few decades ago.

Puerto Rico is used by Mr. Echevarría as en example of what he believes is the result of blatant and materialistic consumerism. I believe that I would be well supported by far more knowledgeable authorities in laying Puerto Rico's problems on the doorstep of the island's political and economic status. Many aspects of the crime and unemployment here are due to the imposition of foreign cultural and societal values on an undeveloped country. Puerto Rico was Americanized very rapidly. The results are a people with a general lack of self identity and self esteem as a nation. This is a political problem, not one created by the media.

Well, there is my nickel's worth. I certainly can't fault you in the area of being provocative!

ECUADOR HCJB ENGLISH SERVICE NEWS

25 Meter Service to the Americas

Beginning this month, watch for continuous service to the Americas in the 25 meter band! New antennas at the Voice of the Andes are making it possible for HCJB to use 25 meters through the entire evening release, from 00:35 UTC—07:00 UTC daily. As we go to press with this edition of English Service News the exact frequency has not been confirmed. Listen for the frequency to be named on DX PARTYLINE, PASSPORT, THE MUSICAL MAILBAG, and other HCJB productions.

Give Us a Call

HCJB has recently installed an answering machine to take your DX tips, comments and questions 24 hours per day. You can leave a tip for DX Partyline or a comment or question for anyone by calling: your international access code + 593 (for Ecuador) + 2 (for Quito) + 241-550 for HCJB. Request extension 489 and leave your message. Soon the station hopes to offer a direct Quito line making it unnecessary to call through the HCJB switch board. As it is now, you will get a bilingual operator 12 hours of the day. If you get a Spanish Operator 489 in Spanish is "cuatro-ocho-nueve". If you live in the U.K. you can leave a message for Quito via HCJB's British Office. Call Bradford (0274) 721810 (call in 6 p.m. - 8 a.m. Monday - Friday). The British Office staff will handle your call if it's appropriate to do so, and pass it on to Quito if it needs to be handled there.

Advanced Program Details

May 1, Friday

-PASSPORT: You're invited to meet the top male vocalist in gospel music today, Steve Green. Brian Seeley is your host as Steve shares the story of his background in Argentina and the development of his vocal abilities. 19:00 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 01:00 15155, 9870 and 05:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).

-THIS IS ECUADOR: LOJA. The city of eternal life? Not exactly, but the people of this southern Ecuadorian province DO live to great ages. Learn more about this province on THIS IS ECUADOR. 21:45 17790, 15270, 11740 (Europe).

May 2, Saturday

-DX PARTYLINE: Due to listener response, this month the DXPL will expand it's feature "Understanding Shortwave Radio." Instead of appearing only once each week, the feature will be aired on every program. This month, the feature continues a look at propagation and today's topic will be The Sun, part B. Also join John for a look at the Philippines and an Amateur Radio Report. 09:30 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific); 21:30 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 02:30 6230, 9870 and 06:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).

-PASSPORT: Interview with Steve Green. (Part 1) See May 1. 10:00 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

-THIS IS ECUADOR: LOJA. See May 1. 01:30 15155, 9870 and 06:00 6230, 9870 (North America).

May 3, Sunday

-THIS IS ECUADOR: LOJA. See May 1. 09:45 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

May 4, Monday

-DX PARTYLINE: Today's Station Profile is KNLS-Alaska and host, John Beck will offer an ASWLC Report with George Neff. Propagation - Refraction will discussed on this edition of Understanding SW Radio. See May 2. 09:30 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific); 21:30 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 02:30 6230, 9870 and 06:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).

-INSIGHT FOR LIVING: Listen today as Chuck Swindoll accentuates this thought: "When we emphasize the externals, we invariably exalt men — not God!" 11:30 11740; 00:30 11910 (N. America).

May 6, Wednesday

-DX PARTYLINE: Tune in today as the DXPL Station Profile features Uruguay. The program will also include an Australian Radio DX Report with Richard Jary. MUF, LUF, FOT, etc., the DXPL attempts to take some of the confusion out of the propagation alphabet soup on Understanding SW Radio. See May 2. 09:30 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific); 21:30 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 02:30 6230, 9870 and 06:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).

May 8, Friday

-PASSPORT: If you missed last week's program, another opportunity is afforded to meet Steve Green. Brian Seeley continues his interview featuring some of Steve's most well known songs and his motivation for being in the gospel music field. 19:00 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 01:00 15155, 9870 and 05:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).
-THIS IS ECUADOR: ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO..... The Incas worshipped it; the Spaniards were fascinated by it. Today it is the fourth most important crop in the world. Join Brent Allred as he looks at this staple of Ecuadorian Foods. 21:45 17790, 15270, 11740 (Europe).

May 9, Saturday

-THIS IS ECUADOR: ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO.....See May 8. 01:30 15155, 9870 and 06:00 6230, 9870 (North America).
-DX PARTYLINE: Today's Station Profile is the Solomon Islands. SPEEDX Report with David Sharp is also a part of the program, as well as Understanding SW Radio: Propagation - Transmission Distance. See May 2. 09:30 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific); 21:30 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 02:30 6230, 9870 and 06:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).
-PASSPORT: Tune in to Part 2 of an interview with Steve Green. See May 8. 10:00 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

May 10, Sunday

-THIS IS ECUADOR: ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO.....See May 8. 09:45 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

May 12, Tuesday

-INSIGHT FOR LIVING: Today Chuck Swindoll initiates a brand new series of studies on the life of Jesus Christ. You'll discover about the unique ministry of our matchless Savior. We'll uncover what Scripture has to say about "Jesus Our Lord." 11:30 11740; 00:30 11910 (N. America).

May 13, Wednesday

-OPEN LINE: Tune in to Minrith-Meier Clinic's live call-in program simulcast tonight on HCJB and the Moody Satellite Network. Listen for a discussion on "Building Your Mate's Self Esteem" as the doctor's take calls live. Call and share your ideas—toll-free in the U.S. 01:00 15155, 9870 (N. America).
-PASSPORT: Will follow the Open Line Call-in at 02:00.
-DX PARTYLINE follows PASSPORT at 03:00.

May 15, Friday

-PASSPORT: Tonite we go underground; not necessarily for illegal purposes but certainly for educational and inspirational reasons. Travel to Washington, Moscow and other such famous locations to find what's below the surface. 19:00 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 01:00 15155, 9870 and 05:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).
-THIS IS ECUADOR: ECUADOR - LAND OF VOLCANOES. Learn more about one such volcano, Las Illinizas, on this edition of the program. 21:45 17790, 15270, 11740 (Europe).

May 16, Saturday

-THIS IS ECUADOR: ECUADOR - LAND OF VOLCANOES. See May 15. 01:30 15155, 9870 and 06:00 6230, 9870 (North America).
-PASSPORT: Probing beneath the surface. See May 15. 10:00 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

May 17, Sunday

-THIS IS ECUADOR: ECUADOR - LAND OF VOLCANOES. See May 15. 09:45 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

May 18, Monday

-DX PARTYLINE: DX Tips with Arthur Cushen and Understanding SW Radio: Propagation - Geographical Differences are just a part of the program John Beck will have for you tonight. See May 2. 09:30 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific); 21:30 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 02:30 6230, 9870 and 06:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).
-PASSPORT: Adding charming Kiwi flavor, New Zealander, Carol Cathro, will John Adams as co-host of HCJB's "Magazine of the Air", May 18 - 21.

May 22, Friday

-PASSPORT: Globetrotting on a large scale is the aim of tonite's PASSPORT. Almost any and every place imaginable is a potential location for a special report as HCJB's PASSPORT is put to good use travelling widely. 19:00 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 01:00 15155, 9870 and 05:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).
-THIS IS ECUADOR: THE RACE TO THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD. In 1735 a group of scientists met in Paris to discuss the true shape of the earth. The result was an expedition to the equator. Brent Allred describes that expedition and the commemorating monument north of Quito. 21:45 17790, 15270, 11740 (Europe).

May 23, Saturday

-PASSPORT: Tune in tonight for some Large Scale Globetrotting. See May 22. 10:00 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).
-THIS IS ECUADOR: THE RACE TO THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD. See May 22. 01:30 15155, 9870 and 06:00 6230, 9870 (North America).

May 24, Sunday

-THIS IS ECUADOR: THE RACE TO THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD. See May 22. 09:45 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

May 29, Friday

-PASSPORT: Rowena Turner is the special guest hostess on a program that salutes a very significant holiday in Ecuadorian history. Learn of the background and relevance of the Battle of Pichincha and it's place in Ecuadorian independence. 19:00 11740, 15270, 17790 (Europe); 01:00 15155, 9870 and 05:30 6230, 9870, 11910 (N. America).

May 30, Saturday

-DX PARTYLINE: SPECIAL REPORT: Nordic DXing - Brent Allred presents this special look at broadcasting in the Nordic countries. He also looks at broadcasting to the Nordic countries as he interviews members of HCJB's Nordic Language Service, celebrating 50 years of service this year.
-PASSPORT: Battle of Pichincha Special. See May 29. 10:00 6130, 9745, 11925 (S. Pacific).

(Ernie Behr, Kenora Ont) HCJB DX PARTY LINE April 1 mentioned radio station in Santa Rosa "on tropical band" destroyed in recent quake, but no name or frequency given; never heard of a SW station in Santa Rosa, which is in the south, tho quake was in northeast; only stations listed in 86 WRTH are R Estelar 1010 and R Uno 1500 kHz. On DXPL phone-in April 11, several callers mentioned transmitter noise on 6230, which has obliterated frequency since November 1986, but HCJB staff totally unaware of problem. And on DXPL April 8, John Beck with a feature about "Radio Burnie", repeating the name many times and spelling it out as B-r-u-n-e-i, but still pronouncing it as "Burnie". He also seems to have a problem with other station names such as "R Mauritishus" and many Latin American names.

F I N L A N D (gh) Radio Finland's multi-colored schedule looks impressive until you realize that there is no information about feature programming, and which days of the week they are carried. It's all lumped together as NORTHERN REPORT, though listeners will find for example AIR MAIL on a certain day each week. They've also started a toll-free number which gives times and frequencies and records listener comments on programmes: 800-221-9539. The last four stand for YLEX, obviously signifying Yleisradio External. Sweden Calling DXers April 14 broadcast said another number has been added for use in Connecticut and wherever else the 800 number is not applicable: (203) 688-5540.

F R A N C E (Michael Harla, Vineland NJ) RFI has restructured the early morning UTC newscasts; English now at 0200, 0330 and 0415. I haven't monitored the entire block, but it seems the English and French newscasts are now separated by music programming, mostly ballads and cabaret standards, announced in English and French (instead of alternating newscasts). There seems to be more material shared with PCA; in all the newscasts are less ambitious than last year when each 15 minute bulletin had unique features and coverage.

gh: Another English segment has popped in at 1110-1125 UTC; all on the usual Guiana relay frequencies among many others.

G A M B I A (South Bend Tribune, March 10, via Tom Laskowski)

All the Hits—in Swedish, Mandinka

By LARRY JAMES
Associated Press Writer

BANJUL, Gambia — Sarjoe "Joe" Barry is one of the most popular people in all of Gambia and much of Senegal.

"The people just love me, they really do," said the 25-year-old "disc joggy" as he calls himself. "And can you believe, I didn't even have any training to be a disc joggy and I have such success like this."

Barry plays the hits from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. on Radio Syd, this tiny country's only private radio station. He's pleased to have any job at all and said the $88 he earns each month is quite good by local standards.

The steady stream of American soul hits is liberally sprinkled with the beat of Caribbean reggae and hot African sounds from Nigeria and Zaire.

And, just like its counterparts in the United States and Europe, Radio Syd plays commercials — lots of commercials.

"There is no question people listen to us," said station co-owner Benny Holgerson. He and his two Swedish partners run the privately owned station, which has been operating here for 17 years under a special license from the Gambian government.

Holgerson complained of last year's government ban on cigarette advertising, which cut into the station's revenues. However, buying commercial space remains a brisk business. During a recent two-hour stretch at the studios, a steady stream of Gambians filed in to buy advertising.

"You've got to get those spots on today and tomorrow. There is no point in our opening at all if we don't get our spots on," one harried Gambian nightclub owner pleaded.

With a 2.5 kilowatt transmitter at 909 on the AM dial, the broadcasts reach an estimated 800,000 people in Gambia and Senegal.

Radio Syd takes its name from the Swedish word for south. It began life in 1959 on a converted Norwegian freighter as an unlicensed "pirate radio station" that broadcast rock music to Sweden and Denmark.

The operation ended in 1966. The 151-foot steel freighter had a brief reincarnation as a gambling casino in the Canary Islands. Then, in 1969, The Cheeta, as the ship was called, set sail for West Africa where it began broadcasting in 1970.

The operation caught on and soon moved ashore to a permanent concrete block building. The ship, sold to a local businessman for parts, now rusts in the tidal flats of the Gambia River.

But Radio Syd lives on.

From 6 a.m. until midnight, in English, French, Swedish and the African languages of Wollof and Mandinka, Radio Syd plays the hits

(Stefan Bursell, Norrköping, Sweden, SW Info March 15) Britt Wadner is dead. She died in Bastad, Sweden at the age of 72. She was the owner and driving force behind Radio Syd, the pirate ship in Öresund. When an obstructive law was passed, she sailed to Gambia and carried on Radio Syd from there. It's so sad.

G E R M A N Y W E S T (gh) Periodic update on Deutsche Welle's STADTBUMMEL, mit dem Spiel der 100 Preise, and its mysterious 5-weekly schedule: next one is Sunday April 26, so figure from there. This one is from Idar-Oberstein. The sesquihour program starts at 0630, 1030, 1430, 1830, 2230, 0230 with a break for Nachrichten on the hour.

G U A M (via Werner Rutsch, Switzerland) KTWR 1987 Program Schedule: Sun 0715 THE WORSHIP HOUR, 0745 GEMS OF GRACE, 0800 RADIO BIBLE CLASS, 0830 WESLEYAN HOUR -0900. Mon-Fri 0740 SIMPLE TRUTH, 0830 THRU THE BIBLE; at 0745 Mon LETTERS FROM YOU, Tue SEARCH FOR TRUTH, Wed BREAD OF LIFE, Thu WORDS OF HOPE, Fri JACK VAN IMPE; 0800 Mon HOUR OF FREEDOM, Tue GRACE WORSHIP HOUR, Wed GOOD TIDINGS HOUR, Thu UNSHACKLED, Fri SCIENCE & SCRIPTURE; also Fri 0725 SCRAPBOOK. Sat 0730 LETTERS, 0740 SIMPLE TRUTH, 0745 HOPE FOR TODAY, 0800 CHILDREN'S BIBLE HOUR, 0830 DX LISTENERS' LOG, 0845 SEARCH... All on 11715.

1430-1530 same as 0800-0900. 1530-1545 same as 0745-0800. 1545-1550 same as 0740-0745. Fri 1550-1605 same as 0725-0740. Sat 1550-1605 same as 0730. So s/off Sun is 1545, Mon-Thu 1550; all on 9840.

DX LISTENERS' LOG monthly features: 1st week, DX Newsline from Australian Radio DX Club; 2nd week The Damick Report--SW hardware, notes of interest; 3rd week Arthur Cushen's DX World, and Dr Louis Mugleton on ionospheric propagation; 4th week SPARC Report, On the Air with Ken Cummings, SWBC de Guam.

HUNGARY (Radio Budapest) HUNGARIAN HISTORY serial now scheduled Tues 1800 to Eu, best heard in NAm on 9835; Tues 2130 LAm, Wed 0030 NAm, Fri 2130 LAm, Mon 0300 NAm, all on most of: 6025, 6110, 9520, 9585, 9835, 11910, 15160. Apr 21-27: Manfréd Weiss, Hungarian industrialist carrying on traditions built up in 19th century by Ábrahám Ganz, the Swiss-born foundryman and father of the Hungarian industry. Manfréd Weiss's background and his career. Building up Hungary's largest industrial plant south of Budapest. Its products of yesterday and today and its present position in the Hungarian and foreign industrial spectrum. The programme commemorates the 130th anniversary of the renowned industrialist's birth. Apr 28-May 4: Defeat at the hands of the Turks in August 1526: Hungary's worst disaster to date. Events and developments leading to the catastrophe. King Lajos II, the unfortunate ruler. Details of the battle of Mohács. Far-reaching consequences of the defeat.

ISRAEL (Kol Israel) Upcoming Jewish holidays and festivals, for which special programmes are broadcast in all languages on the eve of the festival and the day itself: 25-26 April Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day. 2-3 May Remembrance Day for Israel's Fallen Soldiers. 3-4 May Israel Independence Day. Since April 15, all programs are one hour earlier due to DST, and many frequencies changed. Joe Pacuch heard them April 12 announcing the new schedule, main frequencies only: 0400 on 17620 11960 11585 9815 9435; 1000 on 17815 15640 11605 11585; 1700 on 13750 11585 9460; 1900 on 13725 12080 11655 11610 09010; 2130 on 15485 13725 11610 9435 9010; 23, 00 and 01 on 11610 9855 and 9435. We also have a program schedule, but fear these may also have changed, and hope for a new one.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres did a radio call-in show on the Arabic service (with simultaneous translation), resulting in lots of contacts with people in hostile countries; they could call the show thru three numbers of Deutsche Welle in Cologne (which did not broadcast the program; this was necessary to fool hostile phone operators into thinking people were not calling Israel). More details in the NY Times March 27, reprinted elsewhere such as San Francisco Chronicle (via Kercher & Orcutt).

JAPAN (via Gary Brown, Columbus OH) Radio Japan, Your news "hotline" ran a 1/3 page ad in the April 6 issue of Newsweek on page 56, giving times and frequencies for New York (Canadian relays only tho not revealed), and Los Angeles (the new two-hour English block at 6-8 am on 5990). Unfortunately, the latter is wrong due to DST moving the 1400-1600 broadcast to 7-9 am PDT.

KIRIBATI (Don Mohan, Alberta) I realize that 14802 kHz USB may be more of a DX catch for most people, than a station you can just casually listen to, but lately it has been coming in very well, good enough to actually listen to and enjoy. The South Sea style music and local announcements make a great contrast to the Alberta winter outside! I heard a most unusual news item at 0110 UTC Feb. 11. Following the Radio Australia news, they have the local news. The first item was one you would expect to read in the "National Enquirer" rather than hear on SW! It was about a woman (they even gave her full name!) in Brisbane who gave birth to a baby black sheep! The story went on to say that scientists around the world were studying the event! "According to witnesses, Mrs --- looked up in horror as one of the doctors held the sheep in his hands. She fell back and fainted..." Shortwave does get you the latest news! Out here Kiribati is well heard from before 1900 to 2000 s/off, and again from 2300 variable to 0130 s/off. Local news is at 0110 nightly, in English, after Radio Australia.

(Chuck Albertson, Seattle WA) An undated item in the Feb 1987 Pacific Islands Monthly (published in Sydney) reports that the Kiribati national broadcasting system was forced to switch to a standby generator when its mains power was cut by the local utility for nonpayment of a $A25,000 power bill. The Public Utilities Board thereupon told the station to shut off the generator, on the grounds that the Board was the only entity with the right to produce electricity. The article quoted a RK spokesman as saying the station couldn't pay the bill because of a cut-off of government subsidy payments. Apparently the subsidy cut-off is part of the gov-

(Washington Times, Jan 1, via Mike Cooper, Atlanta)

Libya TV gives foes colorful monikers

By Rene Naba
AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

Wash Times 1/1/87

TRIPOLI — Television viewers and newspaper readers in Libya, a Soviet-backed country at odds with most of the world, must decipher a complex and colorful code to identify the protagonists named in news coverage.

A recent meeting between President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for example, was billed as a summit between the "mad dog of Israel" (Reagan) and the "child-killer" (Thatcher).

The home address of the "mad dog" is of course the "Black House" in Washington, whereas the "child-killer's" country is regularly referred to as the "unmoveable aircraft-carrier."

The epithets were invented after the U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli last April, in which Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi claimed his adopted infant daughter was killed. Mrs. Thatcher earned his enmity by allowing American bombers to take off from bases in Britain for that raid.

Among other countries and groups villified by Libya are Egypt, Jordan, Chad, Iraq and Lebanon's Amal Shi'ite Moslem militia.

Cairo, which means "the victor" in Arabic, has been renamed "the defeated." Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's name is distorted to "Al Barek," which means "the slumper."

Jordan's King Hussein is referred to as "the traitor," President Hissene Habre of Chad as "the rebel," or "he who is paid off."

More prosaically, Iraq, which is fighting Libya's ally Iran in the Persian Gulf War, is simply referred to as the "fascist Baath regime" — a reference to the name of its ruling party.

Amal, "hope" in Arabic, is routinely referred to as "despair." Libya's bad relations with Amal stem from the mysterious disappearance in 1978 of the Iman Moussa Sadr, then leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite community. Amal believes Col. Qaddafi had him killed and buried in the Libyan desert.

Strangely enough, conservative Morocco, which recently withdrew from a two-year-old Treaty of Union with Libya, and France, which supports Mr. Habre in Chad, are not subjected to the media word-game.

The Libyan reader who wishes to obtain more conventional descriptions of world events cannot in general turn to foreign publications, most of which are banned here — except when events they cover are seen as supporting the Libyan regime's point of view.

ernment's plans to make the station a fully commercial operation this year, and the station spokesman said they would continue to use the generator until the station is sold.

L I B Y A (Bill Peek, King NC) Radio Jamahiriyah on 7245 was heard regularly at 2030 to around 0320 until February 22, but has been sporadic since then [as of March 14]. The format during the 2200 English hour has been fairly consistent: 40 minutes or so of anti-British and anti-American diatribes--a sort of WARMONGERS DAILY if you will--followed by British and American rock and roll until 2255, and then 5 minutes of news. The tapes seem to be quite old: the content is general, recent events are never referred to, except during the 5-minute news; and 11815 is given roughly ten times an hour. I'm sure I heard at least one item--a segment on Finnish-Libyan trade many months ago when reception on 3200 kHz was good. On February 10, the entire program was run in ridiculously speeded-up, Donald-Duck fashion, and the only discernable word was "Jamahiriyah". Modulation continues to be usually so low that Radio Svoboda on the same frequency is often louder, despite a strong Libyan carrier.

(via Rufus Jordan, Pittsburgh PA) The New York Times, front page, April 9, has an interesting article, For Libyans, War in Chad Is a Whisper, about how little coverage of the war/defeat there has been on Libyan media; how some along the coast pull in Italian TV across the Mediterranean now that weather is warmer; and: "Others have found a way to overcome the jamming by the Libyan Government of the BBC's Arabic Service. By putting a radio in a large sauce pan, a Western diplomat said, the jammed stations suddenly come alive. 'I've seen it myself, a lady with a radio in a big spaghetti pot,' the diplomat said."[Can this be the anti-jamming device USIA is talking about?]

M A L T A (via Betsy Robinson, April SPEEDX) Radio Mediterranean program schedule: Daily REGIONAL NEWS FROM MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES, WORLD NEWS, SPORTS NEWS, POP MUSIC SPOT. Sun MUSIC FROM AROUND THE WORLD, COMMENTARY, INTERVIEW. Mon WELCOME TO MALTA. Tue AROUND & ABOUT. Wed SPOTLIGHT. Thu & Fri same as Sun; Sat PROBE. [no recent info but WRTVH 87 says 2230-2330 on 6110]

N E T H E R L A N D S (via Dick Rush & Carl Mann) Radio Netherlands previews as foreseen in late Mar: Tue May 19 during the 1130 UTC broadcast, expect special programming in connexion with the royal opening of our new Flevo transmitter centre. The testing phase of the new facility is now complete, and its "official" lifetime starts as Prins Claus presses the button just before our English language broadcast to Asia. [on F15560, M21480, M17575; also to Europe on F17605, F9715, F5955 as of April]. Fri Apr 24 REPORT looks at 25th anniversary of Arnhem's famous open air museum. This major tourist attraction has recently been in the news as Culture Minister has declared he'd like to see it converted into a commercial venture. Is Holland's heritage under threat--or would a few new 'funfair' attractions simply increase the takings at the entrance. Sundays HAPPY STATION family entertainment from Tom Meijer in a unique style--diffrent broadcasts from week to week are done live on a rotating basis, such as April 26 1030 & 1130 to Pacific and Europe [& North America at 1030]. Thursdays tentative topics for MEDIA NETWORK

> Thursday: April 30th Media Network "Who's Listening Anyway?". We look at the subject of audience research, and how major international broadcasters are measuring their listeners. Even figures of 120 million listeners worldwide quoted by some broadcasters isn't too much when compared with the world population. How do you find out what the scattered but loyal shortwave audience wants? We look at the issues.
>
> Thursday: May 7th Media Network "Secret Celebration". Media Network becomes 6 years old as from this programme. We hope to dream up an off-beat way to celebrate it. We look forward to receiving telegrams of congratulations from heads of state around the world, but since that is unlikely we'll be looking at new publications instead.
>
> Thursday: May 14th Media Network "QRZ, QSL, QRT?". The public image of the amateur radio operator sometimes leaves a lot to be desired. The "hams" sometimes have a reputation for putting up large antennas, causing TV interference, and talking in strange codes. The VERON, the Dutch National Amateur Radio Society has succeeded in breaking down these cliches. The national TV Teletext service carries a regular column about amateur radio. We visit the headquarters in Arnhem, and look at how 1 million QSL cards are processed each year. We also look at the role of the club station PAOAA. The programme had to be delayed back in February, due to extreme weather conditions just before the planned recording....May should be better.
>
> Thursday: May 21st Media Network "News Update ". A current affairs orientated edition, with Andy Sennitt looking at the news received by the WRTH editorial office, now in Amsterdam.
>
> Thursday: May 28th Media Network "Back to the Future?". We look at developments towards satellite radio. What ever happened to France's DBS plans? (originally scheduled for April). The programme will also include a media contribution from Victor Goonetilleke in Sri Lanka.

gh: I assume most people are familiar with the freebies offered by MEDIA NETWORK, but the Friday DX program in Spanish from Radio Nederland, RADIO-ENLACE, is not to be outdone. For a complete list, if you read Spanish and/or would like to improve your media vocabulary, ask for the CATÁLOGO RADIO-ENLACE which gives details on several radio-courses, intro to DXing, antenna info, RN info, satellites, digital radio; and the twice-yearly LISTA MUNDIAL DE EMISORAS INTERNACIONALES EN ESPAÑOL. Furthermore the program is now putting out a monthly newsletter, REVISTA RADIO-ENLACE; the 4-page March issue has stories on RN's 40th anniversary, Bonaire soon to have its own earth station, WARC, DAT. All this is edited by REL co-host Jaime Báguena García (now rejoined by Alfonso Montealegre following a serious illness earlier this year--welcome back!), and free on request from Radio Nederland, Programa Radio-Enlace, Apartado de Correos 222, 1200 JG Hilversum, Holanda. [gh contributes to this program DX news, on the 2nd Friday of the month, usually with a second part the following week; this time, April 24]

N I G E R I A (Tim Hendel, Miami FL, March 22) I was tuning around last Sunday at about 0600; at 0610 I found Voice of Nigeria in French on 7255 just starting the mailbag COURIER DES AUDITEURS. They asked people to write, said they would answer any questions about Nigeria or the station. They went on at great length, but read absolutely no letters. I must conclude they hadn't gotten any. They played some music, including cuts by a French jazz group which toured Nigeria. So if you speak French, write to COURIER DES AUDITEURS--I think they would be glad to hear from you.

P A R A G U A Y (Greensburg PA Tribune-Review, Feb 22, via Bill Dymond, and Rufus Jordan)

PARAGUAYAN STATION

Jamming Quiets Radio Opposition

By BRADLEY GRAHAM
The Washington Post

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The jamming began last May, with radios emitting an ear-splitting screech whenever a news or discussion program came on Paraguay's independent station, Radio Nanduti.

By December, the electronic interference was rendering even advertisements on the station unintelligible — those ads, that is, that had not already been withdrawn by sponsors under government arm-twisting.

Humberto Rubin, the station owner and Paraguay's most popular broadcaster, was going broke.

Rubin, 51, had brought the man-on-the-street interview to this small nation tucked away in South America's interior, a country still unaccustomed to free expression but increasingly restless after more than three decades of dictatorial rule. His programs often enraged Paraguayan authorities, who called him a subversive, a communist agent, a Russian-Jewish menace and other names.

Finally, last month, the nearly irrepressible Rubin decided to repress himself for now. Fearing the government would close his station altogether, he suspended it for 90 days, with the hope of resuming operations in April.

Since the forced closing of the independent paper *ABC Color* nearly three years ago, Radio Nanduti has served as Paraguay's most complete and timely source of news and the main forum for political discussion.

Other Paraguayan media, to avoid losing their audiences, have been pushed to appear more open in reporting scandals and criticism of the government. But no other medium has matched Radio Nanduti's openness and popularity.

The government has claimed not to know who is doing the jamming, which began shortly after 100 unidentified men assaulted the radio's recording studios the night of April 29 last year, smashing windows and firing shots in the air. Five days later, masked gunmen stole electronic equipment from Radio Nanduti's transmission station.

The jammers have been persistent and skillful. At first they were able to obstruct broadcasts by blocking the signal from the radio's studio to the transmitter, 10 miles away. When Rubin tried late last year to evade the interference by broadcasting directly from the transmission station, the jammers activated a more powerful transmitter that drowned out Radio Nanduti with Christmas carols.

The Reagan administration has come to Rubin's defense. In a statement last month, U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor condemned repression of the station and urged the government "to take the necessary measures" to allow Radio Nanduti's return.

The West German government issued a similar appeal in Bonn, and Roman Catholic Archbishop Ismael Rolon Silvero of Asuncion also showed support for the radio by accepting its "silver microphone" award earlier this month.

It was the American criticism that most aroused members of the governing Colorado Party. They have made Taylor the target of vitriolic attacks, accusing the U.S. envoy of interfering in Paraguay's domestic affairs and suggesting that he leave the country before the government throws him out.

So bitter have the verbal assaults been that Humberto Dominguez Dibb, owner of the Asuncion daily *Hoy*, warned the American ambassador in print recently: "We are going to burn your embassy." Subsequently, on Feb. 9, Asuncion police raided a party being held in Taylor's honor, breaking it up with tear gas.

"The station's closing was a big blow to popular movements," said Carlos Filizzola, a young doctor and leader of a protest by medical clinic workers in Asuncion, one of several public challenges that sprang up last year to the once unquestioned authority of President Alfredo Stroessner. "The radio was virtually the only way for groups to get their message across to a wide audience," Filizzola said.

Of the two privately owned television stations that operate in Paraguay, one belongs to a son of Stroessner, the other to a close friend of the president. His backers control the major dailies as well.

Several of Radio Nanduti's staff members have moved to Radio Charitas, which is run by the Roman Catholic episcopate, and there is speculation that Charitas may try to fill the gap left by Rubin. But Bishop Jorge Livieres Banks of Asuncion said in an interview that church officials seek to avoid turning the station into an opposition channel.

Rubin founded Radio Nanduti (the name means "spider web" in native Guarani) in 1962 with two partners. Both associates bowed out long ago, leaving Rubin, a rotund man with a husky voice, to lead the station into becoming a kind of national ombudsman.

"I wanted to communicate with people," he said in an interview, explaining what is often called his "open mike" policy. "We had read for so long about our dictator. We had lived as he wanted us to live. I wanted to see what Paraguayans themselves thought about things."

The result was a lively, spontaneous stream of phone calls, not only keeping Radio Nanduti abreast of breaking news and public opinion but also making the radio a mouthpiece for personal complaints, announcements and advice.

Rubin's problems with the government began in the mid-1970s when the radio criticized Paraguay's contract to build a giant dam for Brazil at Itaip. The station followed last year's unprecedented political and labor protests against Stroessner with aggressive reporting and critical editorials.

In recent years, government officials had tried to ban Rubin from delivering news broadcasts, jailed him and his reporters on charges of stirring hate among Paraguayans, and cut the radio's phone lines. The station was shut briefly in 1983 and again in 1985.

"The result was that my audience grew and grew," said Rubin, estimating that his morning newscasts attracted about a quarter of Paraguay's 3.5 million population. The station expanded to include a staff of 16 and a fleet of six cars, but it has remained largely a family affair, with Rubin's wife Gloria, their seven children and other relatives taking part.

PORTUGAL: GOV'T CRISIS LOOMS OVER NEW RADIO LAW
(from LUSO-AMERICANO [Newark, NJ], 12-31-86, p.15. Translated by O. Williamson, El Paso, Texas.)

The Portugese Parliament gave final approval last week to a new Broadcasting Station Licensing Law, which was supported by the Socialist, PRD, Communist and People's Democratic parties on the left, and opposed by the rightist PSD and CDS parties. The law withdraws two national-coverage frequencies from Radio Renascança and RDP, and establishes a yet-to-be-formed Radio Council, with the power to approve broadcast licenses for new stations.

The new law brought immediate reactions of disagreement and even fear. Radio Renascança worried publicly that "the black days of 1974 and 1975 may be on the way back, thanks to the inspiration and machinations of the Communist Party." In a press release, the Radio Renascança Board of Directors said it had confidence in the Portugese people, who at that juncture in history threw back totalitarian initiatives, and who "will once again know how to block power grabs, from whatever quarter they come," which try to silence the voice of Portugese Catholic broadcasting. The Board of Directors also expressed its surprise and worry " at the way the credibility of the democratic political system and the Portugese State itself has been put into question."

On his part, the Vice-Minister for Parliamentary Affairs considered the text of the law as "unacceptable," and expressed the head-on opposition of the government to the parliamentary measure. The minister charged that the parliamentary left opposition "made an end run" around the Constitution and reality, creating an unnecessary agency of doubtful legality to intervene in broadcast licensing, which he said ought to be a function of the government. He added that the leftist parties had failed to respect previous government promises and were violating legitimate and lawful interests of Radio Renascança and RDP.

S W I T Z E R L A N D

THE USIA'S WORLDNET TELEVISION SERVICE TO BE SEEN IN SWITZERLAND? (from SRI 15570 25/3/87): Swiss television viewers may soon be able to receive at home the United States Government's satellite programmes of Worldnet. The Swiss Communications Ministry, after consultations with the Foreign Ministry, has authorised the operations of Worldnet to broadcast their programmes freely within Switzerland. The programming is produced by the United States Information Agency, which also controls the radio stations of the US Government, in particular the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The Communications Ministry in Berne has said that if a similar request were to come from the Soviet Union, the Swiss would probably approve that as well. Our political correspondent, Michael Walter, has been looking into how Worldnet works, in Frankfurt:

(Walter:) Worldnet was created in November 1983 to counter the criticism, notably from Europe, about the United States' military action on the Island of Grenada in the Carribean. In a first stage it gave a chance for journalists around the world to take part, thanks to a network of television satellites in news conferences given in Washington by United States leaders. The exercise, which was first launched as an experiment, is now well established. The journalists go to the nearest US Embassy and can ask questions directly to, for example, President Reagan, Secretary of State George Schultz, or Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Extracts from these debates are then distributed free of charge to television stations world wide. These multi-national press conferences are just one aspect of Worldnet. Since April 1985, Washington has been producing a daily two hour current affairs program which includes television news gathering on American policy as well as elements of culture, science and sport. This program, which is broadcast every day to Europe and Latin America, will also be sent to Asia sometimes later this year and to Africa next year. For the time being, the number of TV viewers who can see Worldnet is limited. To receive the programs, you have to have quite a costly set up, and in particular a parabolic aerial with a diameter of 2 to 3 meters. In practice, it's the television stations which take the programs sent by satellite and then rebroadcast them by their own Cable networks. At present, Worldnet has a potential audience of 3.7 million. In Switzerland a dozen stations have shown interest, but not as yet have begun broadcasting the American programs. Worldnet could, however, one day, become a powerful instrument of American foreign policy, in particular when TV viewers, thanks to future direct broadcast satellites, will be able to receive with a simple, small aerial programs coming from a long way away. Worldnet, therefore, poses a problem of sovereignty of States so far as the media are concerned, most particularly, the international use of television for political ends.

Because of the principle of the Free Flow Of Information, a democratic state cannot easily forbid broadcasts coming from abroad. But the majority of European governments condider that there should be a minimum of surveillance to guarantee that one broadcaster doesn't get a monopoly position and to prevent cultural or political domination. In the case of Worldnet, Swiss authorities thought the problems did not exist.

[The Worldnet feed for Latin America is often up on Satcom F1R, Tr. 18(H); have seen around 1700 UTC. I long for the day - if it is ever "politically possible" - when each nation can broadcast directly to the peoples of all other nations via satellite / both sound & sync.]
(contributed by lc.)

BBC World Service
LONDON CALLING
Vol 16 No 5

World News
Broadcast daily in the World Service ***0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300*** **News summary** ***0100, 1000, 1400, 1900, 2100***

Newsdesk
A half-hour programme including World News and despatches from overseas and UK correspondents ***daily 0400, 0600, 1800***

Radio Newsreel
News of events as they happen and despatches from BBC correspondents all over the world ***daily 0015, 0215 (South Asia), 1200 (ex Suns), 1500***

News about Britain
Daily 0009, 0309, 1109 (ex Suns), 1155 (Suns only)

Twenty-Four Hours
Analysis of the main news of the day ***daily 0509, 0709, 1309, 2009***

British Press Review
Survey of editorial opinion in the Press ***daily 0209, 0909***

The World Today
Examines thoroughly one topical aspect of the international scene ***Mons to Fris 1645 rep 2209, Tues to Fris 0145 (South Asia), Tues to Sats 0315, 0545, 0915***

Commentary
Background to the news from a wide range of specialists ***daily 1609, 2309***

Outlook
An up-to-the-minute look at people, events and opinions together with the latest UK news, sport and weather ***Mons to Fris 1400, 1900, Tues to Sats 0100***

Financial News
Including news of commodity prices and significant moves in currency and stock markets ***Mons to Fris 2230 rep Tues to Sats 0450, Mons to Sats 0930***

Financial Review
A look back at the financial week ***Suns 0450, rep 2230***

Stock Market Report
Mons to Fris 1939

PHONE-IN

It's Your World

Once again BBC World Service offers listeners a chance to question world figures in a series of phone-ins. If your call is selected, you will be rung back at the BBC's expense and put on the air, live, to speak to the guest.

The phone-ins take place on ***Sundays at 1109*** and run for 45 minutes. They will be repeated in half-hour form ***Suns 1615*** and ***Mons 0230***. The lines are open 1½ hours before transmission, and during the programme, on London 580 4411. You might be able to dial direct; if so, dial your local international code followed by 44 1 580 4411.

You might prefer to send in your question beforehand by post. Include the town and country where you live and your telephone number and send it to *It's Your World,* BBC World Service, Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH.

Sue MacGregor is in the chair. The studio guests this month are:

Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland
Prime Minister of Norway

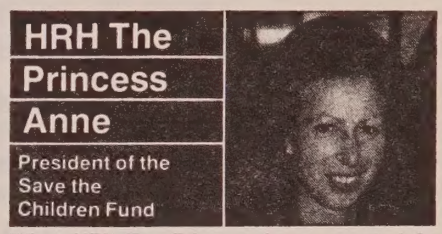
Mrs Brundtland, a physician turned politician, became Prime Minister of Norway for the second time last May. Described by her colleagues as being "tougher than any man", and presiding over a cabinet which is almost half female, she rode out the early problems of her minority Labour government with a series of firm policy decisions.

Since the birth of the World Commission on Environment and Development under a United Nations resolution in 1984, she has been its chairman. The commission has been conducting probably the most extensive inquiry ever made into the state of the planet Earth. Mrs Brundtland's stated objective is "to make the environment an ally, not a victim, of world economic progress" ***3rd.***

Dr Hans Blix
Director-general of the International Atomic Agency

Hans Blix is the head of an organisation the objective of which is "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". He was thrust into the limelight in the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union in April of last year and was one of the first people to visit the site, only days after the accident occurred, at the invitation of the Soviet authorities. He returned there recently.

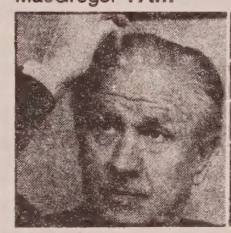
In the late 1970s, prior to his involvement with the International Atomic Agency, Dr Blix was Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs. He has been a member of Sweden's delegation to the UN General Assembly since 1961 and was, for 16 years, a member of the Swedish delegation to the conference on disarmament in Geneva ***10th.***



HRH The Princess Anne
President of the Save the Children Fund

When HRH The Princess Anne accepted the presidency of Save the Children in 1970, she did so on the basis that she would be a working president and not just a figurehead. She has certainly proved her point, travelling widely to visit Fund projects, both in the United Kingdom and in some of the 50 developing countries involved.

Wherever possible, she stays with Save the Children field workers. Her Royal Highness concerns herself with the grass-roots experiences of voluntary branch members and has become an authority on the needs of children. Our cover shows her with Sue MacGregor ***17th.***



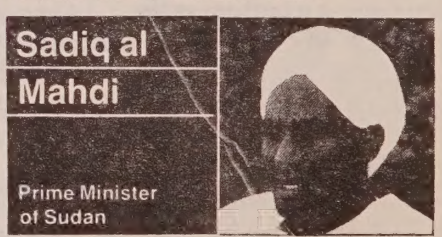
Juan Antonio Samaranch
President of the International Olympic Committee

Born in Barcelona, the venue which has been chosen for the 1992 Olympic Games, Juan Antonio Samaranch has been president of the International Olympic Committee for six years. During that time he has travelled more than 2 million miles promoting moral and physical education, the first aim of the Olympic charter.

Prior to this he was Spain's ambassador to Moscow, so he's no stranger to international negotiations.

His period in office has spanned two troubled Olympic tournaments; Moscow in 1980 with the US-led boycott and Los Angeles in 1984, when the Soviet Union and 14 of her allies withdrew. The next games, scheduled for the South Korean capital Seoul, have already taken on a political dimension with requests from the North Koreans to stage some of the events.

Mr Samaranch is firmly committed to the idea that sport should be governed by "sport politicians" and that all possible should be done to avoid commercialisation ***24th.***



Sadiq al Mahdi
Prime Minister of Sudan

Sadiq al Mahdi emerged as Prime Minister of Africa's largest country barely a year ago, following the first democratic elections in Sudan for 18 years. It is, in fact, a return to the position he held in 1967 but in the meantime he was twice detained, twice exiled and once condemned to death. He now faces the considerable problems of a long-running civil war in the south of Sudan, a serious food shortage and a sizeable foreign debt.

The civil war continues today but Sadiq al Mahdi has been the key to his country's transition from dictatorship to democracy and, following two apparently bumper harvests, he also presides over a more hopeful food situation.

Sadiq al Mahdi is the great grandson of Sudan's most famous historical figure, the religious mystic known as the Mahdi ***31st.***

MAY PREVIEW

MUSIC

The Making of an Opera

The Stone Guest, by the Russian composer Alexander Sergeyevich Dargomizsky, has never been staged in Britain. In fact there have been only a handful of productions since its first performance in 1872 in St Petersburg, three years after the composer's death. Based on a Pushkin setting of the Don Juan story, the opera uses simple melodic recitative to tell the story of the demise of the legendary Spanish lover – thus departing from the traditional opera format of recitative and aria.

It has been labelled "the most influential failure in the history of opera". Now, English National Opera has taken the brave decision to stage the work. Follow the producer of the opera, **Keith Warner,** from first design meetings to opening night.

● ***Sun 3rd 1915, rep Mon 4th 0101, Fri 8th 1515***

Orchestras of the World

There are hundreds of symphony orchestras around the world and this series will look at nine of them, all from different parts of the globe. Some have long histories, while others were founded far more recently. This month **Stephen Johnson** talks about Britain's Philharmonia Orchestra ***2nd,*** the Orchestre National from France ***9th,*** the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra from the German Federal Republic ***16th,*** the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra from the USSR ***23rd*** and the comparatively recently formed Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra ***30th***

● ***Sats 1830, rep Suns 0030***

HIGHLIGHT

International Recital HIGHLIGHT

This third series offers eight Sunday concerts of chamber music, this time featuring artists from Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, New Zealand, India and the Soviet Union. The recitals are broadcast live from Bristol, in the south-west of England, at St George's, Brandon Hill ***10th and 17th;*** and Birmingham in the Midlands, in the BBC's Pebble Mill studios ***24th and 31st*** and subsequent Sundays in June until ***28th.***

If you should find yourself within reach of Bristol or Birmingham, you are welcome to join the audience at the recitals; tickets are free, and available from the address below. But whether you can come or not, we'll be happy to send you a free programme-book, giving full details of the artists and the music. Write to: International Recital, BBC World Service, Bush House, PO Box 76, London WC2 4PH.

The recitals this month begin with the Dutch pianist **Ronald Brautigam** playing Mozart and Beethoven ***10th,*** and continue with the **New Zurich String Quartet** from Switzerland playing Schubert and Ravel ***17th;*** the Dutch soprano **Anya van Wijk** with songs by Schubert, Fauré and Mendelssohn ***24th;*** and the Indian flautist **Hariprasad Chaurasia** ***31st.***

● ***Suns from 10th 1515, rep Tues 2115***

The Classic Albums

When is an album a classic album? That's the question which has been occupying **Bob Kilbey's** mind lately as he prepares a third series of this pop music programme.

Bob's record collection runs into thousands of discs, but are the LPs he's chosen simply his favourites? "No," he says, "or I'd have ended up with a very odd mix of music! Nor are they necessarily records which have ever topped the charts. I think what you will find, though, is that each programme looks at an album which broke new musical ground when it was released and, because of that, continues to sell steadily many years later."

● ***Suns from 17th 0530, rep Weds 0945, Thurs 1345, Fris 0130***

Best on Record

Visit any good classical record shop intending to buy a major work and you'll find yourself confronted with a bewildering array of different recordings. Should you go for modern or "period" instruments? A European orchestra, American orchestra, or neither? A re-issued classic recording 50 years old, or a recent one? And which conductor? Karajan or Kleiber, Haitink or Hogwood?

You could spend days in the shop and listen to them all – or you could let some of Britain's leading record critics do the work for you. They will listen to all the currently available recordings of major works, weigh up the pros and cons and recommend one as the *Best on Record.*

The series begins with Bach's *Brandenburg Concertos,* considered by **Lionel Salter** ***12th*** and continues with **Stanley Sadie** on Mozart's *Jupiter Symphony* ***19th*** and **Rodney Milnes** on Verdi's *La Traviata* ***26th.***

● ***Tues from 12th 0830, rep Fris 0230, 1715***

Musical Landscapes

The wide variety of the countryside in the British Isles has fascinated composers to the extent that many have written pieces highly descriptive of certain regions – often pinpointing the exact location portrayed. **David Willmott** selects eight areas and introduces music directly inspired by the landscapes the composers loved so much.

● ***Mons from 25th 0145, rep Tues 0430, 1445, Fris 0815***

Gershwin Among Friends

Fifty years ago this month the American composer George Gershwin began to suffer from severe headaches and black-outs. The doctors could detect no signs of illness but in July he collapsed unconscious at the piano keyboard, and two days later died of a brain tumour.

Gershwin was 38; it was a tragically early death, especially as his last major work was also his greatest. *Porgy and Bess,* a serious opera, reached a wide audience through its many well-known songs, such as *Summertime, It ain't Necessarily so* and *I got Plenty o' Nuttin'.*

Gershwin started out as a "song-plugger", promoting mostly other composers' songs plus a few of his own. Then in 1920 Al Jolson took up his number *Swanee,* and this became the first of many Gershwin classics. A successful series of Broadway musicals and Hollywood films followed, with many memorable songs such as *I got Rhythm, 'S Wonderful* and *The Man I Love.* And of no less importance were his orchestral compositions: *Rhapsody in Blue,* the *Piano Concerto* and *An American in Paris.*

Steve Race presents eight programmes of Gershwin's finest music, as interpreted by the composer himself, by friends who knew him, and by friends who didn't.

● ***Sats from 23rd 2115, rep Suns 0430, Mons 1545, Tues 0945***

Beecham's Lollipops

The "lollipops" in question were how Sir Thomas Beecham referred to the short pieces he would conduct either during or at the end of a concert to change the mood of the audience.

"For many years past my audience at the close of a performance has had the disconcerting habit of remaining in its seat and declining to depart until, emulating Oliver Twist, it has obtained an extra helping," he wrote. "As in the majority of cases the usual programme ends with a grand bang or explosion of sound, my practice has been to play an encore which is in complete contrast."

Many of the pieces which **Lyndon Jenkins** introduces were also used by Beecham to show off his orchestras as well as to popularise music that might otherwise have remained in obscurity.

● ***Sats 1115, rep Mons 1630, 2115, Weds 0215***

Loved by the Gods

The last three programmes in **Roger Nichols'** radio biography of Felix Mendelssohn cover the final five years of his short life, and include accounts of his meeting Queen Victoria, his music for *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* the composition of the *Violin Concerto,* and his great oratorio *Elijah.*

● ***Mons until 18th 0145, rep Tues 0430, 1445, Fris 0815***

Mirrored in Music

In the final four programmes of his new series, Brian Kay continues to explore the facets of everyday life which are mirrored in music. He turns his attention to composers abroad, transport, humour and, finally, night and day.

● ***Mons 1330, rep Tues 0030, Thurs 1001***

Cantabile

Two more programmes of music in lighter mood from the versatile close-harmony singing group Cantabile.

● ***Suns until 10th 0530, rep Weds 0945, Thurs 1345, Fris 0130***

The Great Ballets

Cormac Rigby ends his series with one of the most popular of all the ballet classics, *Swan Lake,* with music by Tchaikovsky.

● ***Tues 5th 0830, rep Fri 8th 0230, 1715***

Concert Hall

Vaughan Williams' *Sinfonia Antarctica* – Sheila Armstrong (soprano) with the London Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra conducted by Bernard Haitink.

● ***Sun 3rd 1515, rep Tues 5th 2115***

MAY PREVIEW

DRAMA

Play of the Week

Joseph Andrews

"Is not male chastity as becoming to the human species as female? Yet the character of a chaste man is a thing few authors among the moderns have seen fit to dwell upon." (Henry Fielding)

In the 18th century Samuel Richardson's novel *Pamela* enjoyed great popularity. Its heroine, Pamela Andrews, is a pretty servant girl who manages to resist her master's attempts to seduce her – until he offers to marry her. It might seem strange that a novel celebrating chastity should have been so successful in the libertine 18th century, but it has been suggested that it was the graphic accounts that Pamela gave of the assaults upon her that attracted so many readers...

So it was in the spirit of parody that Henry Fielding wrote the story of Pamela's brother, *Joseph Andrews,* which was published in 1742. Joseph is a handsome young man, and he shares his sister's virtues. His good looks attract the attention of Lady Booby, who employs him as a footman. She can't understand why Joseph rejects her advances – but she doesn't know that he intends to marry his sweetheart, Fanny Goodwill.

This adaptation in four hour-long parts by John Scotney stars **Cornelius Garrett** as Joseph, with **June Barrie** as Lady Booby, **Anne Jameson** as Mrs Slipslop, **John Franklyn-Robbins** as Parson Adams and **Jane Leonard** as Fanny. Directed by Shaun MacLoughlin.

● ***Sats until 23rd 1901, rep Suns 0101, 1201***

Play of the Week **HIGHLIGHT**

Love letters – at a price: from left, Siân Phillips, Ian Carmichael and Penelope Keith.

A Song at Twilight

"Well, the most incredible thing has happened. Not only has *A Song at Twilight* opened triumphantly but the press notices have on the whole been extremely good." That's what Noel Coward wrote in his diary after the opening in 1966 of his play, which he saw "as a sort of swan song" to the London stage.

A Song at Twilight revolves around an attempt to blackmail the central character. Carlotta – a woman with whom Sir Hugo had an affair many years ago – reappears in his life to make him pay for his compromising letters to a homosexual lover. But she finds the wife of the elderly writer is a formidable opponent!

Starring **Penelope Keith, Siân Phillips** and **Ian Carmichael,** the hour-long production is directed by Walter Acosta.

● ***Sat 30th 1901, rep Sun 31st 0100, 1201***

The Curve

In a beautiful and remote part of the Alps, on a particularly dangerous stretch of road, an accident happens. Of course, it's not the first time. Rudolph and Anton have themselves witnessed 24 such crashes at this exact spot. Yet despite Anton's lengthy petitions to the Bureau of Highway Construction nothing is ever done about it.

But perhaps after this latest crash something will at last be done. After all, this time it's different. For one thing, the victim isn't quite dead.

This disturbing black comedy raises all sorts of questions about the responsibility and indifference of the individual in society. By Tankred Dorst, it is translated from the German by James L Rosenburg and directed by Martin Williamson.

● ***Sun 17th 1915, rep Mon 18th 0101, Fri 22nd 1515***

Public eyes: Peter Cleall, Stephen Yardley, Christopher Blake and Ray Brooks play the four sleuths with unusual cases to solve in Detective.

Detective

A lad is picked up by the police in a dark lane, late at night, in possession of tools, a knife and a Bible. He also refuses to give his name... *The Interrogation* continues this series of half-hour tales of crime and detection in London, written by Robert Barr and produced by Martin Fisher.

● ***Suns 1430, rep Mons 0730, Tues 1030, Weds 0230***

A Night to Remember

0130 hours, April 15th, 1912: Nearly two hours have passed since the White Star liner Titanic, on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic, struck an iceberg. The ship has been taking in water at an alarming rate, and her crew are beginning to doubt her builder's claim that the ship is unsinkable. Now passengers are being evacuated from the stricken vessel in lifeboats... **Brian Gear** reads from Walter Lord's book, abridged in ten parts by David H Godfrey.

● ***Mons 0430, rep 0815, Fris 2145***

Short Story

A marital misunderstanding threatens the career of *The Honourable Member* in this month's first short story ***3rd.***

The experiences of a Dutch listener during the German occupation of his country in the Second World War create *Drawing a Landscape* by H Jacobs ***10th.***

The Coffee Morning brings bizarre and tragic revelations in this story set in Malaysia. It's by Kim Taylor-Duncan, a listener from Cairo ***17th.***

The Hair Thin Line is a black comedy about the horror of routine. It's by Hans Moser, a listener in Switzerland ***24th.***

A Visit at Morning from a black cat changes the outlook of an embittered old woman. Story by Rearden Conner ***31st.***

● ***Suns 1001, rep 2101, Tues 0130***

The Man who Wrote a Library Alone

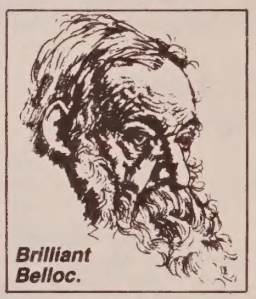
"The man who attempts to survey the writings of Belloc will think he is undertaking to write the literary history of a small nation," wrote J C Squire.

Hilaire Belloc was born in France in 1870 – his father was French and his mother English. His father died in 1872, and a few years later the family settled in England. Belloc had a brilliant career at Oxford University, where he gained a first in history. He had decided at an early age that he wanted to be a writer, and his vast literary output reflects his many interests, including travel, history, religion and sailing.

He wrote verse of all kinds for adults and children, and was renowned for his epigrams; many witty and biting remarks were attributed to him, although not always accurately!

Hilaire Belloc died in 1953. This celebration of his life and work by Michael Ffinch features **Hugh Burden** as Belloc.

● ***Sun 10th 1915, rep Mon 11th 0101, Fri 15th 1515***



Brilliant Belloc.

Time for Verse

Hilaire Belloc turns up again in this series, in which writer **Kingsley Amis** looks at the "Minor Victorians", although as Belloc didn't become a naturalised Englishman until 1902 at the age of 32 "he rather scrapes in as a Victorian!" ***6th.*** The same is true of popular American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow ***20th,*** although there can be no disputing Charles Kingsley's inclusion ***13th.***

The poems are read by **Isabel Dean, Paul Gregory** and **Martin Jarvis.**

Following the Minor Victorians, poet and sportsman **Vernon Scannell** presents a selection of verse on the subject of sport. In the first programme **Stephen Thorne** and **Trevor Nichols** read works dedicated to football ***27th.*** Producer Margaret Bradley.

● ***Weds 1215, rep Thurs 0630, 2330***

Hotel du Lac

Edith has been forced to face up to the events which led to her exile at the Hotel du Lac. Listen to the final four episodes of Anita Brookner's award-winning novel, read by **Anna Massey.**

● ***Suns until 24th 0215, rep 2209, Mons 1445, Fris 0945***

MAY PREVIEW

FEATURES

Australia Bound

On May 13th a fleet of assorted square-rigged ships sets sail from Portsmouth bound for Australia. The ships are commanded by professional seamen but the crews are trainees, signed on for what has been promoted as the ultimate adventure holiday. But this voyage has a more serious aspect. Its departure coincides with the 200th anniversary of the sailing of another fleet.

Eleven ships loaded with an estimated 768 convicts from overflowing British prisons set off in May 1787 to found a penal colony on the east coast of Australia. As the English coast slipped from view, Captain Watkin Tench reported the convicts' "apprehension of the impracticality of returning here, the dread of a sickly passage and the fearful prospect of a distant and barbarous country".

Despite the privations of the voyage, the fleet arrived intact at Botany Bay in January 1788 before establishing a settlement at Sydney Cove. Those ships carried the people who founded modern Australia.

● ***Sun 24th 1915, rep Mon 25th 0101, Fri 29th 1515***

HIGHLIGHT

The Unexplained

There are people who can gain a clear impression of an event in the past connected with a room they enter or a piece of furniture they touch. Others lay claim to knowledge about events which will happen in the future. And we have all heard about people who apparently possess the gift of reading what is going on in another person's mind.

Sceptics dismiss all this as mere nonsense, or perhaps clever trickery. But evidence over recent years has persuaded scientists that there is more to the whole business of the paranormal than was at first thought.

Can the human brain perhaps act as a high-powered electrical transmitter and receiver? Are certain people switched in to as yet unknown wavelengths of communication and understanding? Derek Bilzard investigates the fascinating world of unexplained human powers.

● ***Tues 5th 2330, rep Thurs 7th 0330***

"Sending and receiving a telepathic message" – an illustration from 1900.

The History of Radio Comedy

This month's programmes in the 12-part history of radio comedy cover the years from 1953 to the late 1960s.

It was a period in which Britain was beginning to enjoy prosperity for the first time since the gloom and austerity of the Second World War. Reflecting this mood, British comedy was booming too.

Today this period is affectionately remembered as the golden age of radio comedy. You can hear *The Goon Show* and *Hancock's Half Hour* rising to their peaks of achievement, plus all the new shows that arose out of the optimism of those decades. The series is written by Dennis Main Wilson and presented by **Peter Jones.**

● ***Suns 0330, rep Mons 1715, Weds 1030***

Vintage Comedy

The laughter goes on: You can hear four of those historic comedy shows in full this month: *Hancock's Half Hour (Sunday Afternoon Blues)* ***6th; Round the Horne 13th;*** *The Men from the Ministry* ***20th*** and *I'm Sorry I'll Read that Again* ***27th.***

● ***Weds 1530, rep Thurs 0030, 1030***

Album Time – presented by Ken Bruce ***Sats 1715 rep Suns 0230, Mons 1130***

Anything Goes – a variety of music and much more. Write to Bob Holness at World Service ***Sats 2330 rep Mons 0330, 0830***

Assignment – a weekly examination of a topical issue ***Weds 2030 rep Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615***

Book Choice – four editions each week: ***Mons 1709 rep Mons 2225, Tues 0540; Tues 2110 rep Weds 0440, Weds 1740; Thurs 0140 rep Thurs 2101; Fris 0145 rep Sats 1709 Suns 2225***

Business Matters – a weekly survey of commercial and financial news ***Thurs 2030 rep Fris 0330, 1030***

Classical Record Review – Edward Greenfield reviews new releases ***Suns 1901 rep Weds 0815, Thurs 0430***

Development '87 – reflecting aid and development issues ***Tues 1830 rep Weds 0730, 1330***

Discovery – an in-depth look at scientific research ***Tues 1001, rep Weds 0330, Thurs 1830***

The Farming World – ***Weds 1225 rep Thurs 0640, 2340***

From Our Own Correspondent – BBC correspondents comment on the background to the news ***Sats 2209 rep Suns 0315, 0730, 1015***

From the Weeklies – a review of the British weekly press ***Fris 2315 rep Sats 0730***

Good Books – recommendation of a book to read ***Mons 0315 rep 0915, Weds 1945***

In the Meantime – what's new on World Service ***Thurs 2106 rep Fris 0150, 1115***

Jazz for the Asking – Peter Clayton plays listeners' jazz requests ***Sats 2030 rep Suns 0630, Fris 1215***

John Peel – selects tracks from newly released albums and singles from the contemporary music scene around the world ***Tues 0330 rep Thurs 0830, Fris 1330***

Society Today – a look at the changing face of Britain, and especially at the social trends behind the news ***Fris 1945 rep Sats 0030, 0530, 0945***

Nature Notebook – ***Fris 1445 rep Sats 0145, 2315, Mons 0530***

Network UK – looks behind the issues and events that affect the lives of people throughout the United Kingdom. Three editions each week ***Mons, Weds, Fris 2101 rep Tues, Thurs, Sats 0215, 0745, 1330***

New Ideas – a radio shop window for new products and inventions ***Sats 2230 rep Tues 0530, Weds 1730, Thurs 1115***

Omnibus – each week a half-hour programme on practically any topic under the sun ***Tues 1615 rep 2030, Wed 0030, 1001***

People and Politics – background to the British political scene with reports on Parliament ***Sats 0230 rep 1030, 2130***

The Pleasure's Yours – write to Gordon Clyde for your classical music requests ***Suns 0815 rep 2115, Thurs 1515***

Recording of the Week – a personal choice from the new releases ***Sats 0045 rep Mons 0545, Tues 1345, Weds 2145***

Reflections – a daily consideration of the meeting point between religion and life ***daily 0445 rep 0809, 2240, Suns only, 1709***

Religious Services – from All Saints Church, Breadsall, Derbyshire led by the Rev Philip Crowe ***3rd;*** With the Boscombe Corps of the Salvation Army from Orsborn Memorial Halls, Bournemouth, Dorset ***10th;*** From the Chaplaincy of Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh led by the Chaplaincy team ***17th***; A special service of praise commemorating John Wesley on the day that celebrates his conversion. An anthology of readings and hymns by John and Charles Wesley is introduced by the Rev Dr Ivor Jones, Editor of the new Methodist Hymn Book ***24th***; An act of worship for Ascensiontide from All Souls Church, Langham Place, London led by the Rev Stephen Oliver. Preacher: the Rev Ernest Rea ***31st***
Suns 1030 rep Mons 0030

Report on Religion – a weekly magazine of religious news and views ***Tues 1945, rep Weds 0130, 0530, 1445***

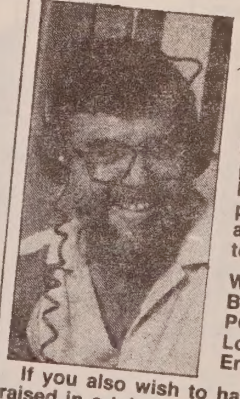
Saturday Special – the weekly sports magazine ***Sats 1345, 1515, 1615***

Write On...

Dear Listener,

This month sees the return of a programme which gives you the chance to air your own views on World Service programmes. I shall be in the hot seat, and each week I'll be dealing with your queries, comments and complaints; re-playing some of the items which have caused delight or controversy and getting behind the scenes at Bush House to find out what is going on.

Wherever possible I will try to put you and the programme-makers in direct contact by telephone – and if this can't be done I'll be putting the awkward questions on your behalf in the studio. My job is to ferret out the truth on any particular issue – and, I hope, to be entertaining on the way ... so get out your pen and Write On..."



Paddy Feeny

Listeners with points to make about BBC programmes or policy should address their letters to:

Write On
BBC World Service
PO Box 76
London
England

If you also wish to have your comments raised in a telephone interview please give your telephone number clearly.

● ***Weds 2315, rep Thurs 1445, Fris 0730***

MAY PREVIEW

The Chemical Canary

Evolution has produced enzymes and antibodies of such sensitivity that they are capable of detecting and reacting with just one toxin or bacterium apiece. Now these "living" molecules are being linked directly to the latest silicon chips to make biosensors, devices which are half living, half electronic circuitry.

The combination is amazingly powerful in medical diagnosis; defence against chemical warfare; controlling hydroponic crop culture; detecting explosive gases in mines, a job once done by caged canaries; and many other applications.

As scientists learn to interface warm life with cold metal, beyond biosensors lies the potential for biochips, electronic add-ons to the human brain which can increase its capabilities or repair its defects. **John Newell** talks to the scientists who are designing the biosensors and biochips of today and tomorrow.

● ***Tues 12th 2330, Thurs 14th 0330***

Former Flashpoints

Civil rights in the deep South of the USA; Western-style democracy in Grenada; Argentina since the fall of its military dictatorship – is all now quiet in these areas which have witnessed turmoil in years past? Does the fact that they no longer hit the international headlines indicate that their troubles are over?

World Service reporters have visited these and other parts of the world to find out what they are like today.

● ***Suns 2330, rep Mons 0630, 1001, 1515***

Working Wildlife

Ken Jackson visits six locations in Britain to find out how plants and animals thrive alongside man and his machines. Indeed in some cases it is man's very activities that provide special food and shelter for certain species, as on the sewage farm in the Midlands where Ken starts his wildlife walkabouts, with **Cliff Christie.**

● ***Weds from 20th 1715, rep Thurs 0145, 0945***

Brain of Britain

This quiz has now been running without interruption for 34 years – and **Robert Robinson** has been chairman for the past 15. All the questions are set by a former champion "brain", Ian "Mycroft" Gillies.

● ***Suns 1830, rep Mons 1215, Weds 0830***

Liberty

In a series of four lectures, **Quentin Skinner,** Professor of Political Science at Cambridge University, traces the development of competing theories of political and social liberty.

● ***Mons from 11th 1615, rep 2315, Tues 0145, 0730***

Forgive us our Press Passes

"A fortnight earlier I had no idea of becoming a freelance. My old newspaper had folded the day before, and I was sitting at the news desk, playing with the lead cylinder which the news editor used as a paperweight. I rolled it slowly over the map: 'I'll freelance wherever this paperweight stops.' Fortunately, just short of the coastline, it came to a rolling halt on the Welsh Border."

Five extracts from an "unreliable" autobiography, written and read by **Ian Skidmore.**

● ***Tues from 19th 2101, rep Weds 1115***

Visions of Humanism

The rationale for humanist values and how people can be persuaded to adopt them; guest speakers look at this and at humanism in the future

● ***Sats until 16th 2101, rep Suns 0945, Weds 1515, Fris 0530***

A Word in Edgeways

Writers, artists, scientists, journalists and politicians join **Brian Redhead** in free-ranging discussion of a weekly topic.

● ***Tues from 26th 0330, rep 2330***

HIGHLIGHT

On the Road with William Shakespeare

How well does William Shakespeare travel? What does the greatest English playwright mean to people thousands of miles from his birthplace – in China, Japan or Africa? Whatever it is, it's enough to get him banned in some countries – while in others, he's so popular that there seem to be more Shakespeare companies than back in Britain.

Intrigued by this, **Elizabeth Burke** decided to join a group of actors from the Sherman Theatre in Cardiff as they travel around Africa performing Shakespeare's works. She talks to them and to their audiences in Sudan, Uganda, and Botswana.

● ***Tues 19th 1615, rep 2330, Wed 20th 1001, Thurs 21st 0330***

Big Ben and the Little Bens

Please allow me to correct Patrick O'Brien (letter — Feb. 14) on the subject of Big Ben.

The Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster — which is the correct name for Parliament Buildings in London, England — contains five bells.

The largest of these (which chimes out the hours) is Big Ben, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was chief commissioner of works when the bell was hung. The four smaller bells, which chime out the quarter hours, are the Little Bens.

In addition to being heard over much of Westminster, the chimes are heard over all Britain through the medium of BBC Radio. Very few people, however, realize that the chimes are playing:

So hour by hour be Thou my Guide,

That by Thy power, no step may slide.

D. H. Tomkinson
Mississauga, Ont.

(Toronto The Globe & Mail, Mar 14, via R Serenberg)

U S A (M Harla, NJ) SUNDAY EDITION (NPR 9 am ET), the new Susan Stamberg show, has been on since February. Based on a couple of hearings, it is definitely a contrast to CBC's SUNDAY MORNING. It's very much oriented to features and 'lifestyle' items, such as quizzes, personality interviews, and cooking segments. Very little hard news, though Daniel Schorr shows up with his excellent commentaries. In all, I'll probably stick either to the CBC or to CBSTV and Charles Kuralt's SUNDAY MORNING.

gh: Publicity hoopla over this ignored 2-year-old WEEKEND EDITION on Saturday mornings, with Scott Simon, superior show, both lasting two hours, first hour from 8:06 am ET, and alternating all morning plus for time-zonal convenience. Still, if you can countenance Cutesy Susy, not a bad show--at least she doesn't have an obligatory baseball segment; but phone-in car mechanic advice; chain novel fun. Glad I have several tape recorders, but sunday mornings put a lot of wear on them & I'm lucky to get it all heard by the next Sunday.

(Dave Rosenthal, Ridgecrest CA) SKYLINE topics on R Earth, via WHRI 7355 0300-0400 UTC Sun & Thu; NAm dates here: 2/6 May This week's early-morning conjunxion with in one degree of Jupiter & Venus, plus eta-Aquarid meteor shower. 9/13 May Observing Saturn as it approaches maximum brilliance. 16/20 May JPL Senior Scientist Don Yeomans discusses the Pathfinder Project, international program to increase accuracy of ESA's Halley's Comet flyby Giotto. 23/27 May Get ready for one of year's best appearances of Mercury in evening sky. 30 May/3 June Jupiter is back in night sky; how and when to tune in its shortwave radio emissions; what they sound like. By the way, WHRI cut out several seconds of the April Fools program, even though there was no FCC-unacceptable language or inferences; but let it run for the repeat.

(Bill Peek, King NC) Both the reception and content quality of the OAS broadcasts LA VOZ DE LA OEA, have improved. The 45-minute program at 2345 is on 9560, 11830 and 15160, with 11830 usually best. The 15-minute news and commentary is eithr good or bad, depending on one's Third World political views, but the concluding half-hour is excellent. It usually features the best American singers (Sinatra, Garland, Peggy Lee, et al), singing the best American music. [No more LAm stuff??]

gh: AFRTS has added IN TOUCH, a half-hour radio version of CBS TV WEST 57th ST, one time only Sats 0730:06 UTC.

gh: Given VOA's gigabuck (Washington Post, March 31 [not April 1], via Kraig Krist; see also LIBYA!) modernization program, involving loads of new 500-kilowatt transmitters at various old & new sites, it may seem strange, but VOA has made several deep cutbacks in program hours. The Dec 12 Washington Post (via Krist) said from the next day VOA would cut 40½ hours of original programming per week to save $16.8 million, mainly 2 hpd of English to Africa [07-08 & 22-23]; Swahili & Hausa on weekend, Viet halved, Russian & Slovenian also cut. Mar 30 Post (via Dymond) says 10% more cut; incl hour to Portugal, half-hour to Albania, hour of English to Latin America [03-04--jazz and classical]. Charles Z Wick is being blamed for putting more money into TV service Worldnet, which may not actually be reaching many viewers [but see SWITZERLAND] at the expense of old-fashioned shortwave.

Can Radio Jamming by Soviets Be Foiled?

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Staff Writer

Uncle Sam may be on the verge of producing a simple device that will thwart the Soviet Union's ability to jam Voice of America broadcasts, a government official has told Congress.

The U.S. Information Agency hopes the antijammer can be made of ordinary household goods, enabling private citizens in Soviet-bloc countries to build their own and hear the Voice without fear of detection by their governments.

Richard W. Carlson, director of public liaison for the USIA, told the House subcommittee on international organizations that the agency's engineers are experimenting with a device that they hope will eliminate or substantially reduce deliberate interference with VOA broadcasts. Carlson made the disclosure as he testified on the agency's budget request, but he did not elaborate.

USIA hopes the device can be made of ordinary household goods.

A USIA spokeswoman confirmed that its engineers are working on a device that could be made with household items, such as aluminum foil. "But we're not at a point where you could put out a flier and say here's how to do it," she said.

A USIA engineering official, who asked not to be identified, said the tests "are promising, but all the results aren't in."

He said it may be months, "or more, depending on the results," before any outcome can be known.

The Soviet Union for years has jammed the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and other government broadcasters.

In January the Soviets ceased jamming the British Broadcasting Corp., but U.S. officials said interference with other Soviet-language broadcasts has continued.

(VOA Voice magazine) Program previews for May [laboriously extracted by gh & rearranged by date]: Fri 1 DAYBREAK AFRICA [0310-04 & 0610-07] James Brown birthday salute; NIGHTLINE AFRICA [1610-1700 & 2010-2100] how Law/Loyalty/Labor/Workers Day is celebrated. Sat 2 WEEKEND [1210-1300, 1710-1800, 2110-2200, 0110-0200] how work affects an individual's sense of self and place in American society; coverage of the Kentucky Derby [no time given; live?]. Sundays from May 3 PEOPLE IN AMERICA (Special English, around 2235, 0035, 1345, 1645, 1845) the story of Thomas Edison, for five weeks. Fri 8 MAGAZINE SHOW [1230, 1730, 0230] all about Mother's Day. Sun 10 CRITIC'S CHOICE [1310, 1710, 0210] profile of Fred Astaire, 88th birthday; MUSIC TIME IN AFRICA [1930 edition] popular music of Chief Commander Ebenezer Obey and his International Brothers Band. Tue 12 WORLDWIDE SHORTWAVE SPECTRUM [1247, 1747, 0247] The little component that changed the world: the transistor (part I); NOW MUSIC USA [1130, 1530, 1730, 1930, 0030=Carib only] the best of Bob Marley, who died May 11, 1981. Fri 15 DAYBREAK AFRICA music of James Cotton, birthday natch. Tue 19 SW SPECTRUM transistor part II. Fri 22 DAYBREAK AFRICA Patti LaBelle birthday; AMERICAN MOSAIC (Special English times as above plus 0045=non Carib), celebration of 50th anniversary of Golden Gate Bridge. Mon 25 DAYBREAK AFRICA Miles Davis; AFRICAN PANORAMA [1710-1730 & 1910-1930] OAU & importance of African Liberation Day; THIS IS AMERICA [Special English] another in series on Constitution; 200th anniversary of beginning of Constitutional Convention. Thruout May, if you listen to as many FOCUS as possible [M-F 1310, 1610, 1810, 0210], note which one was most interesting with date and topic; and suggest topics for future editions in a letter early June [& you are unAmerican] your response will be entered in a drawing for a GE SW Radio [tuned to 21276 hi] and calculators as prizes. [tnx also to Bill Dymond and John Schmid for anti-jamming story clips]

U S S R (gh) With the advent of double daylight shifting time on March 28, RMWS juggled its programming. YOUR GUIDE TO OUR PROGRAMS is the point of departure, now scheduled Sat 1511, 1811, 2211, Sun 0411, 1211, 1611 [however missing Sat 1511 April 18]. WARMONGER'S MONTHLY now on first weekend of month, repeated third weekend: Sat 1611, 1911, Sun 0211, 0911, 1811, Mon 0111, 0411, 0711, 1611. YOURS FOR THE ASKING music requests Mon 1031, Tue 0631, Wed 2031, Thu 1731, Fri 1331, Sat 1031. NEWS AND VIEWS [daily?] 0311, 0611, 1011, 1311, 1711, 2011, 2311. INSIDE REPORT [e.g. Soviet ethnic groups] Mon-Sat 0231, 0731, 1231, 1631, 1931, 2231. AUDIO BOOK CLUB Sat 1031, 1731, Sun 0331, 0731, 1531, 1831, 2331. MAILBAG Mon 0331, Tue 0931, Wed 1531, Thu 1831, Fri 2331, Sat 0331. SCIENCE & ENGINEERING Mon 1531, Tue 1831, Wed 2331, Thu 0331, Fri 0931, Sat 1531 [new edition of this used to start midweek]. FOLK BOX Mon 1731, Tue 1331, Wed 1031, Thu 0631, Fri 2031, Sun 0631. SOVIET UNION ENTERING THE THIRD MILLENIUM [after Jesus Christ, they neglect to point out] Sun 0111, 0711, 1511, 1911, 2211, Mon 0211, 0911. INVESTIGATION [e.g. Irangate] Fri 1611, 1911, Sat 0211, 0711, 1211. MUSIC & MUSICIANS Mon 2031, Tue 1731, Wed 1331, Thu 1031, Fri 0631, Sat 1331. [all these as of week of March 28...]

More details from the April 19 YGTOP /Sun 1211 on 6000 via Cuba/: Friday airing of SCIENCE & ENGINEERING heard as 0131--unsure which is right. CULTURE & THE ARTS Mon 0931, Tue 1531, Wed 1831, Thu at 2331, Fri 0331, Sat 0931. THE WAY WE SEE IT weekdays 0211, 0711, 1211, 1611, 1911. ROUND ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION Mon 1831, Tue 2331, Wed 0331, Thu 0931, Fri 1531, Sat 1831. One-airing musical specials: Wed 0831, Thu 1231. No mention of FOCUS ON ASIA & THE PACIFIC....

SATELLITE WATCH

by Loren Cox

BETWEEN THE EARTH & MOON
an orbit
of human emanation
commensurate or not
with what
the Mind of Man
hath seen
& heard & felt
& made of that -
to be seen & heard
as the "meaningful",
"beautiful"
& "true"
in the older
fashion of
values

- commensurate or not
(Belt of Clarke)
& if the latter
reminding me of Chesterton's remark
when told about radio:
What a time to invent
a device like that
when men have so little to say

Hanging there
in the "realme of heaven"
but reflecting only
an human panorama

To see
the seeing of ourselves
at a near
astronomical distance
as would another
of another world

"Man's satellites have done astray"
(J.O.J., 1949)
but these are in fixed place
above our
heads -
wherein is all
that has
& ever shall
"go astray"

- 21 NOVEMBER 1985: NBC Geneve
"raw feed" via Satcom F4/18
airport departures of Messers Reagan &
Gorbachev
each still in the grips
of his own unreality*
cleanshaven caucasoid men in suits&ties
accompanied by elegant wives
whose "world" is really whose?

*in the other's view
otherwise his adversary would "see the 'truth'"
but neither has the conceptual equipment
correctly to assess
the intentions & "world-view" of the other
or the true capability
of the nuclear armamentarium
trying to contend
with a situation unique
in the history of mankind
with no conceptual equipment
except that of worn-out dogmas

No new diplomatic or negotiating ideas
since the Congress of Vienna
(if even those)
known to the minds
behind the uplinked smiling visages
& was it explained to Mr Reagan
that there is, after all,
that word (if not, under the present regime
[or past ones], wholly functioning concept)
Svoboda
in the Russian language?

AND as I observe & listen to it all
with Japanese equipment
probing the skies so full of them
it becomes increasingly apparent
that the "Superpowers"
consumed by their self-crippling
"military might"§
than which
they yet
can never have enough
(each kneejerkedly reacting
to any weapons initiative
the other undertakes)
have little relevance
to the business, concerns, needs, possibilities
of today's world
& the world that is coming to be

§"self-crippling" because
neither seemingly can achieve
a conventional military objective
when there is significant opposition
but can only threaten each
other (& the world)
with thermonuclear annihilation

and produced nothing
said Mr Shultz
but a "political impulse"

and long ago observed of nation states
that when the behaviours/pathologies
they exhibit
are found
in individual men & women
these people are forthwith dealt with
on the basis of the threat
to society & to themselves
they are

O
first reptile brain
possessed of those accoutrements
of "mind" -
i.e., conceptual understanding
sufficient to provide
moral & intellectual justifications

for many essentially reptilian
actions

and yet
as a part of men's minds
that "inexpugnable assumption"
the "good"
and
"some minds
take pleasure in counterpoint
take pleasure in counterpoint"

AND BUILDED THIS
Arch of Man
in Heaven's eye
(Belt of Clarke)
mirrour & echo
of an unique nature -

unique
in that it can so describe
itself
can conceive
of its own
being
which is
the most paradoxical of
beings,
capable of using its "better nature"
in pursuit of the objectives of its worst /
or the Humeaen clichè: "...is the slave
of the passions"
"Reason is..."

.....

"To the brink" to gain an objective
said Mr Dulles, & this is the artistry -
without having to cross it

and yet no ode that ever celebrated
the avoidance of a war

which modern weaponry hath
rendered no more
the noblest expression of a "cause"

with a resultant impact
on all of those values
which have been deemed "worth fighting for"
But the "fletchers & javelin makers & smiths"
of our time
will permit no reduction in orders...

AND NOW
man's Ring of Clarke
for "commercial reasons"
destened to be
a few men's Gyges Ring

[perhaps a straining for a metaphor
because a certain technical procedure
involving this ring (Clarke Belt transmissions)
will cause visual/aural information
to disappear
permitting a thievery to be
inflicted upon the public
not only of moneys
but of their First Amendment rights as well.]

(This doggerel was written after about three months experience with a satellite receiving terminal - in November 1985. Some of the utterances in other SWs have been continuations of this. A correction: RIB 115, p. 6 col. 2: For the line following 1. 4 with enjambement into the next line insert: "[to the consternation of the European / Allies] as a delivery mode...") [Some of the above "old news", perhaps alterable?]

(22/2/87) ABC GAVE US the Soviet conquest of America last week while the satellite/cable delivered Discovery Channel afforded the Soviets a few days' minor conquest of American television: 8 days, 60 hours plus, of USSR television being aired on that channel. This was made possible through the facilities of Orbita Technologies, the concern that intercepts transmissions from the Russian Molniya satellites for study and analysis by academicians in this country concerned with Soviet affairs. Because these satellites are in a wierd non-geostationary orbit, they must be tracked by a computer controlled steerable "dish". Four satellites are required for the Molniya technique, each providing about 6 hours of viewing time. This unusual arrangement is necessitated by Soviet Geography: equitorial geostationary satellites will not suffice (there are several Soviet satellites in the Clarke Belt). One apogee of the Molniyas' orbits places them over the Hudson Bay where each will maintain a position for about 6 hours, virtually motionless for about an hour. So, in North America, one may receive about an hour of Soviet television with a fixed antenna - longer periods requiring antenna movement. The video transmissions are 625/SECAM (requiring a SECAM compatible receiver for colour). The TV sound channel is not on a sub-carrier but is transmitted by means of a technique called "pulse code modulation" - don't know the technicalities of this. There are, however, on the Molniyas, sub-carriers delivering radio services, including, evidently, RMWS (for downlinking at HF transmitter sites). [Some of this information is from The World of Satellite TV by Long & Keating.]

Overall the DC presentation was something of a disappointment - not necessarily wholly the fault of the quality of Soviet TV. Although advertising that the television would be "live" - that is, would be put up at the actual time of broadcast - most was taped, and there appeared to be little - at least during the periods I viewed - "prime time" programming, either live or taped. The DC carried Moscow programming from (UTC) 14:00 to 18:00, 01:00 to 02:00 (for a playing of Vremya [BPEMbackwardR] - actually broadcast @ 18:00 and sometimes put up on the London to New York, Tokyo, Sydney circuit when an important story is expected), and 04:00 to 08:00. The emphasis, regardless of the time, seemed to be on morning programming - some "live" at 04:00, which is Moscow "sign-on" time, and taped for the 14:00 showing. I could say that the most I learned was how to count to 4 in Russian as a result of all of those boring exercise programs, which at least afforded looks at some attractive Russian women. Morning programming included some technically well done Rock Videos (which I can't stand

in any language), animated cartoons - some of artistic merit and sophistication - and children's programming in a classroom setting. There was good musical programming, variety shows, documentaries and movies - some presumably from the evening schedule. Despite the fact that there are several news programs throughout the day, only Vremya was presented to the American audience during the periods of my viewing. Only Vremya was fully translated; a commentator would indicate generally what other programs were about. Between programs there were remarks by Soviet watchers from various "think tanks" (e.g. the Harriman Institute and the Heritage Foundation). There were none of those "docudramas" with "evil empire" implications in regard to the USA. Other than Vremya I saw nothing much that could be considered "propaganda" - the version of the world and the nation the people of the Soviets are expected to accept. I suspect the DC version of Soviet television was sanitized - for certain motives best known by the Cable Cartel....

There seems to be more substance - or maybe some of that is just heaviness - in Soviet television than there is in the American commercial product. But there is the television of some other nations to which I would much prefer to be exposed, e.g. that of West Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan and the PRC. Some of this is available on the International Television Network (W4/19 05:30-13:30 UTC) which I have mentioned previously and recommend to your viewership.

OLDE TYME RADIO BACK ON THE "BIRDS". My biggest disappointment as a home TVRO/RRO user was the removal of Bill Bragg's National Broadcast Museum Superstation from the 6.2 MHz sub-carrier of the Nostalgia Channel (F4/21) - a disappointment greater than the loss of (to me) inconsequential movie channels to scrambling. With no explanation, about 7 months ago, the NBMS was replaced by a "wallpaper music" service called Jazz America - music OK but no mention of titles, performers - which ain't the way to run a radio station. But Bill, a Dallas TX TV station engineer, has been back on the air since the beginning of February on the 6.2 MHz sub-carrier of the Baptist Telecommunications Network (Spacenet 1, Ch. 21). (The video on this channel is usually scrambled, being either for the Baptist Church - what are they trying to hide? - or for Doctors, hospitals & medical schools, this programming originating from the Vanderbilt Medical School. Bill's station, now called the Yesterday USA Superstation, is being uplinked from Nashville - the programming on automatically changing cassettes - from 00:00 to 12:00 UTC every day. New tapes are put in the changing device at least once a week. There were a few kinks the first couple of nights of operation - mainly poor audio fidelity - but those problems have been worked out. Old radio programs (which can range from a 1936 Lux Radio Theatre to a 1955 X Minus One), Jazz and Big Band music, a program of Polka music, Bill responding to letters and giving other info, a program featuring comedy records, and a segment from the California based SPERDVAC (Society for the Preservation & Encouragement of Radio Drama, Variety & Comedy), comprise the 12 hours of broadcasting. The old radio programs are run complete with commercials, Network IDs and, sometimes, station breaks. With this radio material available again via satellite the subjective value of the TVRO/RRO at this QTH has definitely increased.

THESE DAYS, OFTEN FOR WELL LESS THAN A KILOBUCK, ONE CAN HAVE A RECEIVING SYSTEM - SATELLITE RECEIVING TERMINAL - THAT PROVIDES ACCESS TO A VERY GREAT DEAL OF THE BEST AUDIO PROGRAMMING TO BE HEARD IN NORTH AMERICA (AND HERE I'M ONLY REFERRING TO SUB-CARRIER SERVICES): THERE IS ALL OF CANADIAN RADIO, BOTH FRENCH & ENGLISH/STEREO & MONO, THE CHICAGO & NEW YORK CLASSICAL MUSIC STATIONS - WFMT & WQXR, WEST COAST JAZZ STATION KKGO, AND NOW THE YESTERDAY USA SUPERSTATION - TO NAME SOME OF THE MORE OUTSTANDING PROGRAM SOURCES. AND RECEPTION IS ALWAYS THE SAME - PERFECT. AND...

IF YOU WOULD LIKE A FRONT LINE EAR on the Nicaraguan radio war from the Contra side, tune in the sub-carrier running at 5.445 MHz on Tr. 7(V) [Ch. 7] on Satcom F4. It appears to be up a good part of the day with programming for Radio Liberación - being downlinked where? Discovered during one of my periodic scans for sub-carrier activity. Some observations: The video on this transponder is Jerry Falwell's Liberty Broadcasting Network. Now there have previously been suggestions about connections between the CIA and some US religious broadcasters - and RL is presumably a CIA activity, wholly or in part. Audio quality isn't very good since a telephone link is used to get the programming to the uplink. Surprised that, with the kind of financing probably available, they are not using an SCPC feed to the LBN uplink. Programming appears to be the usual latin revolutionary/counter-revolutionary stuff - the familiar rhetoric plus music and comedy/satire. There is sometimes "time compression" with tapes played speeded up. Studio conversation can sometimes be heard. Another sub-carrier service on this channel is WCRP, Guayama PR (6.525 MHz) with preaching in Spanish. And there is also SCPC activity with Family Radio (WYFR) and VOFC feeds. Despite the "telephone line" quality, RL via satellite is, of course, solid copy - QRM & QRN free. gh played an excerpt on a recent World of Radio. My paucity of Spanish prevents me from making a study of the contents of RL programming.

THE "BREAKING" - or at least the compromising - of the General Instruments (M/A-Com) VideoCipher II descrambling device continues (this ending of February 1987) to be a major story. Several approaches, involving replacing the "U30" chip, have been utilized, some evidently more resistant to countermeasures than others. GI have maintained that they can turn off ANY VCII that incorporates ANY SORT of illicit chip at ANY TIME of their choosing. But, as of this writing, that has not been demonstrated, despite the proliferation of "fixed" decoders since they started hitting the streets a few months ago. It would seem that some sporadic attempts have been made by GI to shut down some illicit decoders,

but the result has been the shutting down, not only of some illicit decoders, but of others that are perfectly legal and appropriately authorised. General Instruments are going on the assumption, that, if in a particular area, what looks like a significant number of home TVRO people are subscribed to only one service - the cheapest available (which is CNN) - then they are so subscribed only to make an illicit decoder functional - one form of the "chip fix" requiring an authorization from one service in order that the other VCII encrypted services may be received "for free". So, turn off all CNN only subscribers and you'll stop the cheats, but you turn off the legits also - just an unfortunate side effect. Needless to say those with legal decoders but have chosen to subscribe only to CNN are not pleased (a local dealer tells me he has several customers in that category, that is legal and subscribed only to CNN at the present time - waiting for lower prices on other services; don't know if any have been turned off - or to what degree any illegal decoders in this area have been rendered inoperative).

[A break of two weeks between the above and that which follows:] A faction of the home TVRO community, mainly those working with and through Chuck Dawson's K-SAT ("The TVRO Action and Information Channel" - S1/17 6.48), claiming (rightly) that the only beneficiaries economically of the production of piracy enabling chips have been the manufacturers and sellers of them AND General Instruments (one must have a VCII decoder before it can be "fixed"), have challenged General Instruments to do what they say they can do immediately and forthwith: turn off all of the illicitly altered VCII decoders. Indeed, at the TVRO industry show in Las Vegas earlier this month (March), a demonstration was arranged involving VCIIs fixed with various chips currently in the repertoire of piracy, GI being challenged to turn them off. But there were less than wholly successful in this endeavour. So GI (belatedly) have commenced taking legal action against alleged sellers and promoters of "pirate chips" used to defeat the VCII descrambler, Bob Cooper Jr., "the father of home TVRO", among them. And they have been makink furtive efforts (vide supra) to turn off illegal decoders. Another demonstration, like the one in Las Vegas, may occur before Congressional persons in Washington. Whatever the outcome of these challenges to General Instruments, they lose: for, if there are broken or compromised decoders that resist GI's best efforts to turn them off, then they (and M/A-Com before them) have lied in asserting the invulnerability of their system; and if they can turn off any illicit decoder at will, then GI can be charged with not having done so in order to cash in on the much increased volume of sales of VideoCiphers the pirate chips have brought about. It has been suspected, even alleged, that techniques for compromising the VideoCipher II came out of GI's back door. It is incontrovertable that piracy, requiring a VCII to be operated upon, resulted in the saleability of a product that had achieved only the most limited acceptance in the home TVRO community; a shortage was generated; prices went up.

And with the old stock depleted, a new, more secure, VCII could be introduced, the "2000E"; "security" being achieved (I guess to some degree) by an application of epoxy to the "U30" chip. It is strongly believed that the VCII system will be abandoned in favour of GI's Star Lok System.

A true breaking of the VCII or any other scrambling system would require the ability to construct a box - an original box (as distinct from an altered already existing box) - that will recover both video and audio without subscribing to anything; the using of which will not get anyone in anybody's computer. And such a device appears to be more than a possibility [the "ZITS" box].

There is a world wide network of hackers attacking the various scrambling systems used by satellite delivered programmers. No system appears immune to breaching. There are two motives: 1) the technological challenge, and 2) a less than noble motive of cashing in on the situation.

I had the feeling, when the rush to scramble satellite video transmissions began, that the programmers may well have grabbed a technological tiger by the tail that could turn on them and either gobble them up or maul them badly.

A FRIEND AND READER (whose name I am witholding because he would probably want it that way) "... liked the info on the BBC channels, etc. in the RIB this week [116], but don't you think tiz time a new cause was found save for scrambling? I'm NOT for the scrambling, but enuf is enuf, why not go on to some other topic? I also do work some for cable & feel that while scrambling is wrong there is some side to charging a fair price for the services. "Fair" is the key word, and the FCC does need to do something, but I resent the "ugh!" and other comments about Cable...with our system (I have both "dish" and Cable) we get such good quality on so much I can leave the dish on Anik or other feeds and tape either with the VCR, so I'd sure miss Cable. Not a real critical comment here, but do feel that maybe, just maybe, others also would rather see more good tips like the BBC and SCPC tips, and less on & on & on about scrambling!..."

So long as "free - let's make that 'unimpeded' - flow of imformation" remains a principle under attack in this country, am afraid talk about "scrambling" cannot be avoided. Those who think I've gone on too much about this matter maybe just aren't all that aware of how close this society is coming to having the means of dissemination of news and information and entertainment [than which there is no more powerful influence on a public] coming under control of a MONOPOLY, a corporate "big brother" whose only interest is extracting as much money as he possibly can from the public for his services (that's just "good business") while determining what that public shall hear and see via his media, via his airwaves - it was already his Cable - with deregulation even more so. "Scrambling", really, is just a code word for the deeper implications behind it.

There are Cable companies and there are "'ugh!' Cable companies" - a distinction I should have made. The "ugh!" has nothing to do with the quality of picture being put on one's television screen - which can vary widely from Cable company to Cable company - or necessarily with the overall quality of service provided. The "ugh!" refers to the mind set represented by the large MSOs [Multi-system Operators] who determine the policies and agenda of the Cable industry as a whole - who determine wholly or in a large measure by means of the "influence" they can bring to bear upon them how satellite delivered programmers will deal with the home TVRO community. (The threat of loss of cable exposure to programmers who may not wish to encrypt.)

Small Cable operators are as much victims of the Big Boys' practices as the home TVRO owner. The purchase of descrambling equipments has been an expense difficult to bear; and they don't merit the discounts on programming pricing.

The home TVRO community cannot look kindly upon an entity, the Cable Cartel, which would like to "signal starve" them out of existence. And they cannot forget the smear campaigns instigated by the Cable industry; nor can they well forget zoning regulations enacted at the behest of the Cable interests (a continuing problem); &c.

Programmers - even those using the public airwaves for the dissemination of their programming - whose income is all or mostly from subscriptions obviously should be paid for their programming however it is being received: it shouldn't matter to a programmer whether the subscriber is receiving him via satellite or Cable, the only charge to the former being for the right to receive the programming, which surely should be no more than the average per-customer cost a cable operator pays for the programming to resell. The Cable customer isn't paying just for the right to receive the programming; he is paying also for the service of having it taken to him. He and his fellow cable customers are paying the expenses and providing the profit for the Cable company. Obviously he who should be paying only for the right to receive a programming service or services should not have to pay nearly as much as the Cable subscriber who must compensate someone for the expense of bringing the programming to him. And a "common carrier" like United Video (WGN, WPIX, KVTV) merits some form of nominal payment from the "dish" user for performing the service of intercepting and uplinking programming the "dish" user could not otherwise receive.

None of this would be a problem for just and rational men.

Michael Harla, NJ:

I tend to look at the satellite & scrambling issue more in terms of monopolies and privacy than of freedom of reception. To me, it's an accident of technology that electronic communication was first perfected over wires instead of radio. If radio had been perfected first, our expectations of privacy might be different. [See below - 1c] For one thing, it might be less objectionable to have a number of channels reserved for "private" communications. On the other, scrambling or encoding might be more acceptable as a way of "privatizing" radio communications. Consider a crude analogy: it's still not right for a snooper to aim a microphone at my house, or to bug it, and I can use white noise to frustrate such snooping. But if I'm conducting my "private conversation" in a shout and the window's open, I've only myself to blame.

Personally, I'm against having any reception for private use or news reportage being made illegal. Let the Cable services scramble if they want, but forbid them from prosecuting people who unlock their secrets. If a local Cable operator illegaly descrables, he could perhaps be prosecuted under "theft of service" laws (instead of radio law). And I think laws also exist for people who use radio intercepts for crimes and other improper purposes.

My concern would be to prevent the government's using a privacy law to cover its own improper acts with secrecy or to maintain someone's monopoly. And it's hard for me to get excited over the Cable monopolies when local VHF/UHF stations are making big bucks on licenses that were free, at least to begin with. Since Ron & Co. are so big on "user" fees, I would hope they would consider collecting a portion of station profits to defray FCC costs. Also, it might be time to allocate some TV time to political candidates at reduced or no cost, so they won't have to sell pieces of themselves to every PAC-man that comes along.

Some excellent observations, Mike. You say "I trust we can keep agreeing to disagree", but I'm not quite sure what we're disagreeing about. "Scrambling" per se is not the issue; for the home TVRO user the issue is ACCESS - to "pay" programming at what can be a modest price, plus continued access to all other broadcast services radiated from satellite (being de-facto DBS services) that do not derive/require income from subscribers. That includes the commercial Networks, PBS, AFRTS, the Religious broadcasters and some others.

Whether wire or wireless came first, only wire is inherently private. No attempt, whether by law or technical means, can be completely successful in "privatizing" any form of wireless transmission though such efforts are hardly new. If wireless had come first, and it s first use had been for private communications, it would have quickly been discerned that it was not "private" at all: wire technology, when it arrived, would have been recognized as the more secure medium - and those who want privacy would have gone to it - AS THEY STILL SHOULD DO - and will do when FIBRE OBTICS technology becomes no more costly than other forms of signal distribution.

MORE ON PBS AND (pace ...) SCRAMBLING: The latest story ("fiction" might be more appropriate) from the Public Broadcasting Service is that one (1) satellite feed, carrying the "national program schedule" - a schedule they once claimed they didn't have while threatening satellite guides for publishing the PBS schedule (as does ORBIT for Channels 15 & 17 on Westar 4) - will be left in the clear. Considering the lies, contradictions and obfuscations that have emanated from PBS I put no stock in anything they say. They have, at various times, had "no plans to scramble" or "no plans to scramble at this time" (italics mine) [cf. "I'm not going to rape your sister at this time"] or "we're not scrambling, just experimenting with digital audio" (the story they've been telling Congressmen when their constituents have been advising them of scrambled PBS transmissions). Now they are admitting some scrambling is going on but only of their new profit engendering Narrowcasting Service and of teleconference and other "in house" business feeds for the affiliates. Well, thus far, the only scrambled material I have observed is of PBS programming (with VCII scrambling system there is sometimes sufficient "break through" to identify what is being shown - also detuning can restore some sync & invert the video). Actually, PBS have been proceeding as an eager participant in the Cartel/Monopoly's signal starvation scheme directed at home TVRO (as has the US Government also in regard to the impending B-MACing of AFRTS-TV and, probably, the NASA Contract Channel). So I have been a bit amused at the kicking around some PBS stations have been getting from Cable systems: being kicked off altogether or being moved to less accessable channels.

WOULD LIKE TO THANK Ben Kobb for the FCC documenta, including a piece of fiction titled "JOINT FCC AND NTIA REPORT FINDS NO NEED FOR IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION INTO HOME SATELLITE DISH MARKETPLACE" (GEN. DOCKET 86-336).

16/2/87 (AP)

Newscaster assaulted: A woman newscaster for BBC television surprised three intruders Sunday night in an office at its west London broadcast center, and the men sprayed something in her face and grabbed her purse before fleeing, police said.

Ronald Neil, BBC television news editor, said he later saw Jan Leeming, 44, at Hammersmith Hospital and she was "shocked and shaky."

No further details on the attack were immediately available.

Ms Leeming may often be seen anchoring BBC-1 weekend newscasts. [Galaxy 2, Tr. 11(H).]

CHIPPING AWAY AT MURROW'S MONUMENT: Which is what the personnel reductions at CBS News amount to, several hundred field reporters and other news division employees having been axed as an "economy" move. Biggest "name" I've heard is Ike Pappas whose assignments had included the Pentagon beat. Mr Rather retains his 2 megabuck (or whatever) position. Of course times change and there is no human organization that cannot be made more efficient: but news reporting is not an activity amenable to time & motion study.

Obviously the irony in all of this (here I go again) is that while CBS cuts back on that activity which is its most important service to the public, funding is available for satellite feed encryption - expected to be fully implemented by the middle of this summer. As of this writing 2 or 3 transponders on T2 are encrypted - via the pseudo-digital VCI technology - on weekdays only; audio still analog on subcarrier. Now this is a most expensive undertaking, requiring scramblers for all of the uplinks plus CBS are to provide descramblers for for all of the affiliates. A lot of news hounding, news presentation could have been done with the moneys being used to prevent some Americans from seeing the news that won't be there anyway. CBS's announced reason for scrambling is much like that given by the Russian spokesman for the execution of Imre Nagy at the time of the Hungarian revolt: "It is a matter of policy".

FOR AT LEAST ANOTHER SEASON the satellite "backhauls" of baseball games will not be changed or altered in any way. This despite the Commissioner's concern about the aged & infirm baseball fans getting "something for nothing" or his fear that fans in Arkansas or Colorado will lose their incentive to visit the major league parks. The Commissioner's rhetoric has a familiar ring. Strangely, baseball's best years have been concomitant with the growth of home TVRO.

ON A RECENT "WORLD OF RADIO" reference was made to the Physicians Radio Network to be found on the sub-carrier (SCA) of some FM stations. The satellite feed for this service is via SCPC on Satcom F1R, Tr. 21(V), 73.7 IF (or thereabouts; didn't check a known channel frequency on W4/2D before I went to F1 this morning - because of block converter drift have to note difference between known frequency & readout shown on the R7000 correctly to calculate the frequency of other SCPC channels). There are also four stereo music services on this transponder (including a "golden oldies" carried on local AM stereo) plus WPLM in Plymouth, Mass. (stereo). And I've just encountered the Pennsylvania Network @ 63.9 (actual or approx). In the near future will try to provide a fair listing of the many radio services transmitted via SCPC on the several satellites where they are to be found; sometimes they can be a bit difficult to identify since they don't necessarily "ID" like regular radio stations - unless it's such a station being uplinked. Satcom F1R is also the home of the digital audio feeds of the American radio networks.

RE a non-satellite matter: A gremlin (not unusual) got between my brain & fingers when typing my little essay in mostly iambic pentameter in RIB 116 - the "s" got left out of "undisciplined". The content of this essay was serious; its form something of a joke.

REVIEW OF
INTERNATIONAL
BROADCASTING

GLENN HAUSER

BOX 490756
FORT LAUDERDALE FL 33349

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No. 1502
US POSTAGE PAID
FORT LAUDERDALE
FLORIDA

FIRST CLASS MAIL

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION For 10 issues by first class in North America, US$20. Elsewhere US$22. Overseas airmail: Caribbean, Central America, Colombia & Venezuela US$25; rest of Latin America, Europe, North Africa, US$27; rest of Africa, USSR, Asia & Oceania US$29. Samples $2 in North America (mint US stamps accepted for this only); elsewhere US$2.75 (or 7 IRCs accepted for this only). Remittances must be payable to Glenn Hauser, or R.I.B., and must be in US funds and drawn on a US bank with standard US magnetic banking code imprints, or by US$ international postal money order. Fractional or multiple-year subscriptions are not accepted. Please do not request a sample more than once.

WHEN WRITING ABOUT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION, to subscribe, renew, change address or advise of defective or missing copy, PLEASE BE SURE to include the code number on your mailing label. We will NOT be responsible for missing or duplicate issues if you do not give the code number on the label.

PURPOSE OF RIB To provide program information, and an open forum for the discussion of programming on shortwave, and secondarily on other media; and for the discussion of related topics. Please do not ask the editor for personal advice on receivers or other equipment.

DISCLAIMER The opinions expressed in RIB are those of the person to whom attributed. The editor/publisher expressly disclaims any liability. Any material sent to RIB which is not intended for publication should be so specified; otherwise it will be considered open to publication. Unless reprinted or copyrighted elsewhere, all material published in RIB becomes the property of RIB, is (C) copyrighted by RIB, and may be adapted, reprinted and/or broadcast, always with proper attribution, unless otherwise agreed upon in advance. Excerpts may be quoted elsewhere, provided full credit is given to the original contributor and to RIB. The editor would appreciate a copy of the script or publication quoting from RIB.

ON THE AIR Listen to our weekly DX program WORLD OF RADIO : on KCBI Fri 1930 UTC on 11735?; WRNO UTC Sat 0300 on 6185, 2330 on 9852.5 (alt 7355), Sun 1300 on 9715; KCBI Sun 1730 on 11735?; WHUS 91.7 FM Storrs CT Fri 9 am ET, WPKN 89.5 FM Bridgeport CT Sat 3:30 pm ET. AUSTRIAN SW PANORAMA UTC Sun 0200 on 9550, 1235 on 15320, UTC Mon 0435 on 9550 6155 11805. RCI SWL DIGEST Sat 2008 on 17875 17820 15325 11945 9555 7130, 2137 on 17820 15150 11945, UTC Sun 0007 on 9755 5960, 2307 on 11710 9755 930. Above frequencies effective May 3; until then 2330 on 9615, 0200 & 0435 on 6155. GH's DX news starts about 14 minutes into RCI SWL DIGEST.

LISTENERS NOTEBOOK complements RIB; samples $1, only from North American Shortwave Association, 45 Wildflower Rd., Levittown PA 19057.

Bruce Berr 118=SJ2
122 Callan, Apt 2B
Evanston IL 60202